# National Anti-Slavery Standard.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 14. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865. WHOLE NO. 1,314



**National Anti-Slavery Standard.**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SATURDAY,

AT $3.00 PER ANNUM,

BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

At its Office, No. 48 Beekman Street, New York

AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

5 *South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.*

LETTERS should be addressed to *Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard*, 48 Beekman st., New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS, 10 cents per line each insertion.


## Pro-Slavery.

In this Department we give place to such extracts from the Pro-Slavery Press, North and South, as serve best to illustrate the character of Slavery and the spirit of its champions and apologists.

### *VOICE FROM VERMONT, VIA NEW ORLEANS.*

[The Burlington (Vt.) *Sentinel* seems to endorse fully the following sentiments of his fair townswoman now in Louisiana, if not her style, which can hardly be said to be "*a heap sight better*" than that of her white sisters South, nor as good as many of the black ones we know all over the North, Vermont included :]

A LADY in New Orleans, a native of Burlington, and well and most favorably known among our citizens—the wife of a distinguished Union gentleman of Louisiana—seeing the *Times* of that date and the Messrs. Conway's and Ross's appeals therein, indites the following spirited and indignant reply to the latter gentleman. We have prefaced it with the above, in order that our readers may better understand its occasion and the allusions which she makes in it :

NEW ORLEANS, June 22, 1865.

*Rev. A. C. ROSE, Gen. Agent N. F. R. A.:*

I have just read Mr. Thomas W. Conway's (Gen. Supt. Freedmen) letter from "Headq'rs Army and Division of West Mississippi, Mobile, Alabama," asking of the North assistance ; and also your appeal to the people of the State of Vermont, in the Burlington *Times* of June 13th. Now, sir, let me tell you, that the whole letter of T. W. Conway is a piece of duplicity, a humbug, to excite the ignorant and sympathetic ; *to make a hero of himself*, and a commerce of your generosities. Let me tell you, that the negroes (if they would work) of whom he speaks are a deal sight better off than many of your town's people, of whom you ask aid. His whole letter is a misrepresentation, just to keep up this unholy excitement. The sufferings he speaks of are only on the paper which he sends North. "Mothers, exhausted themselves, left their children on the road side to die!" Now, that is one of Mrs. Opie's *black lies*, for if anything of the kind did occur, it was because the persons had been guilty of crime, or were too lazy to look after their own children ; for any one who knows the negro race well knows that they are not afraid to ask for what they want. Then again the cunning Conway works upon your feelings by such statements as this : "I see freedmen every day who come scarred, mangled, bleeding from brutal treatment of their oppressors." He gives you to understand that their oppressors are "the old slaveholders," as he calls them. I will tell you that these "colored people" are only oppressed by such men as T. W. Conway & Co., and his remarks upon their masters is a *base lie*.

That their condition is a bad one I acknowledge ; but I want the truth told without duplicity. It is the Northmen, with their mistaken philanthropy and wicked fanaticism, that have made it what it is. Your false sympathy, "with your kindly souls," has caused thousand of *graves* for these poor benighted but once happy people ; and let me tell you, for I know better than you, that the *poor* of your own town in Burlington need clothes a heap sight more than the negroes South. We have a warm climate, and our negroes here South throw away, actually throw away, more clothes than would supply all the paupers of New England and the Middle States ; so I advise you to keep your *charity-clothes* at home, and save the transportation money for a more worthy object.

If you understand the first commandment of the negro catechism, which is, "Sweep out your own cabin, before you go to sweep out your neighbor's," you would have plenty of occupation at home.

As for the young ladies that want to come South to teach negroes, it is all a matter of taste ; but having been born in Burlington, Vt., I can tell them that they need not leave their own State for an appreciatory exercise of their "true missionary spirit." Yours, etc., LOUISIANA.

### *NEGRO EQUALITY.*

IF it can be demonstrated that negro equality and citizenship will be of any advantage to either the white or black race, or any benefit to the Union or any State in the Union, we presume that those whose right it is to determine the matter will consider it. In all the claims put forth by the apologists of negro equality we have not seen one argument proving that it would be of any permanent benefit or improvement to either race, or even showing the right of the negro to claim the highest prerogative of an American citizen. The radical demand, that the right of suffrage shall be extended to the negro population of the South, is not substantiated by any argument or reason in its favor. Let us look at the sophistry of these negro champions and their motive. First they claim the right of suffrage for the negro because the Declaration of Independence says "all men are created equal ;" therefore the negroes are the equals of white men ; and as white men vote, the negroes should vote. Strictly speaking there was never but one man *created*, all the rest of the human family have been begotten—so the Bible teaches.—But the equality asserted in the Declaration of Independence does not pertain to men in an organized government—absolute equality of men pertains only in a "state of nature" before men enter into civil society. Locke says, that "*men, when they enter into society*, GIVE UP *the equality, liberty, and executive power which they had in a state of nature*, into the hands of the society, to be so far disposed of by the legislative as the good of the society shall require." That the Declaration did not intend to assert the political equality of the negro is evident from the fact that the signers themselves sanctioned negro slavery. The framers of the Federal Constitution did not intend to give the negro political rights, and did not even recognise him as a citizen—in fact, each State was allowed the right to hold slaves. The theory of our government is not so much the equality of individual men, but the equality of States. If the signers of the Declaration believed in the political equality of all men, both black and white, it is very clear that the framers of the Constitution did not. No one will contend that a State has not the right to grant negro suffrage and equality, or even to deprive the negro of the privilege of living within its limits ; but that the Federal Government has not the right to force negro citizenship upon a State is too clear for argument.

To contend, that because all men are equal in a certain sense, therefore all negroes in this country should have all the rights, and enjoy all the privileges of an American citizen is simply absurd. It would be as rational to contend that because of the natural equality of all men there should be an equal distribution of property—that all the individual wealth of the Nation should be equally distributed so there would not be such manifest inequality as now exists between the rich and the poor. The right is also urged on the ground that by reason of the negro fighting and aiding the government he has earned the right of voting ; this will of course exclude those negroes who have been in the service of the South. Negroes who have been in the service of the United States have been, or ought to be paid for it, the same as any soldier is paid. Under our government additional powers and privileges are not conferred upon States or individuals by reason of any services rendered. Yet, if Massachussetts contends for negro suffrage, because the negro carried the bayonet, then let her adopt those negroes which she enlisted from the South to save the services of her own citizens and enfranchise them, then she can ask, with a better grace, the like of others. Again it is said that the government promised the negro freedom, and that freedom can only be enjoyed by having the rights of a citizen, hence, the government must make good its pledge to the black man, by conferring upon him political equality. No promise of freedom was ever made to the slave on any condition whatever. The slaves were proclaimed free, not for their benefit, nor for the purpose of making them political and social equals of the white man, but to injure and cripple their masters. The Emancipation Proclamation did not ask or expect the blacks to fight for the government, but urged them "to continue to labor for their masters for reasonable wages ;" therefore the freedmen have no right to ask citizenship of the government, by reason of any promise, or plighted faith. But the right and expediency of negro suffrage belongs to each State to determine. The boldest negro fanatic has never attempted to explain wherein negro suffrage and equality would be of any benefit to either the black or white race. The negro would have no more capacity or intelligence, by having the right to vote and hold office, than he has now. He would be a political tool in the hands of his superiors. These political and religious fanatics who are now disturbing the country again by negro agitation, will have but little influence with the thinking men of the Nation. They belong to that class of citizens who have been disloyal, and in opposition to the government ever since its organisation ; they early petitioned Congress for a dissolution of the Union, and formed a conspiracy for its destruction. When the government was engaged in war, they preached desertion from the sacred desk, and prayed that death and starvation might be the meed of our soldiers who went forth to maintain the honor of the Nation. They made war upon the christian churches of the land, and denied all political rights to our foreign born citizens. They formed themselves into a sectional party and endorsed and circulated the Helper book—and declared that the infamous John Brown did right. They labored to destroy all friendship between the two great sections of the Union, and were mainly instrumental in plunging the Nation into civil war. What care these men for the red man or the black, or for suffering humanity anywhere ? They would now disfranchise our fellow-citizens of the South, and put them under the bonds of negro suffrage, from which they could never rid themselves except through the power and efficiency of another revolution. While the error and wickedness of their ways are clearly discernible, equally plain is the duty of every truly loyal man to rally to the support of conservative principles, and aid in restoring the government to its former greatness and prosperity.—*Augusta (Me.) Age.*

The Republican press daily insult the white soldiers of the North by hurling in their faces the declarations that "the negroes were the bravest soldiers in the army," that "they saved the country," and "that their valor was not equalled by the white soldiers"—and such like expressions of admiration and exclusive regard for the black man.—*Ibid.*

## Selections.

### *REVIVAL OF SLAVERY.*

From the Chicago Republican.

THE friends of the Union, and of the peace and prosperity of the Nation, should never allow themselves to fall into a credulous security that the partisans of slavery have abandoned all hope of its future restoration. The tenacity with which its adherents in Kentucky cling to the institution is an evidence that they have an abiding faith in the future, and that they are laboring to preserve it for the present, thinking, believing, and asserting that when the present storm shall have abated, political combinations can be made which will step in to rescue this institution from death, and revive it in all its former wealth and power. It will be remembered that Mr. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Vice President in 1864, was one of the most intense, as he was one of the ablest, opponents in Congress of the Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. He opposed it on its merits as a matter of policy, and he opposed it on the ground that the people had no power to amend the Constitution in that particular, in that manner. He argued that the power possessed by Congress was to propose "amendments" to provisions already existing, and not to introduce new clauses, conferring new powers, or any other original matter. He denied the power of the people, under the form of amendment, to abolish or destroy an existing right or privilege. The Constitution being silent upon the point of establishing or authorising slavery, he denied that Congress could propose, in the form of an amendment, a provision which should abolish a previously existing title to property, and he contended that such an amendment would gain no legal sanction or authority by the forms of ratification which it might receive from the legislatures of the States. He, therefore, and all who agree with him, are on the record, not merely as to the inexpediency of the Constitutional Amendment, but on the broader and more vital issue that the amendment is of itself illegal, and that it cannot now or hereafter be recognised as part of the Federal Constitution.

This objection covers a wide field, and under it rests an agitation that once mingled with the strifes and combinations of parties and of interests is destined hereafter to prove of immense trouble. It is true that in the argument the objections of Mr. Pendleton were answered, and by no one more effectually than by one of his Democratic colleagues. Nevertheless, the position he assumed was not intended by him merely for its effect upon his congressional auditors at the time, but it was a matured and deliberate platform there proclaimed, upon which the scattered and broken legions of the Democratic party, as well those wearing the confederate gray as those out of that uniform, might in the future be collected and arrayed, united for their common interest.

It will be remembered that the Democratic members in every legislature to which the Constitutional Amendment has been submitted for ratification have, with a few exceptions, voted against it. They have done so in most cases silently, but when they have ventured to give a reason it has been that the people of the United States had no power under the form of an amendment to the Constitution to interfere with or abolish an authority originally "reserved to the States, respectively."

The unanimity with which the Amendment has been ratified in the several States has for the time silenced but in no way destroyed the opposition to it on the part of those who expect in the future to make that issue one of great power and strength in the reorganisation of the Democratic party.

The significance of this matter is made more apparent by the fact that Mr. Pendleton is at this time making a tour through the Northern and Eastern States, and that at principal points he is receiving not in the form of monster meetings of the people, but in quiet gatherings of the old leaders, the ovations of his political friends. He was in Boston a few days ago, and we find it reported that at a sort of levee he informed his friends that constitutional liberty was not yet dead ; that though suffering in the past and possibly at present, the devotion of the people to the Constitution in all its parts, and their detestation of all infringements of it would be in time fully demonstrated by a return to the old policy. We do not give the exact language of the gentleman, because it is not given in the journal which commends him and his remarks so highly ; but the meaning of what he said was that after the present excitement had passed away there would be a restoration of the Democratic party and a return to the old rigid adherence to the constitutional rights of the States.

The meaning of this language of Mr. Pendleton, interpreted by the light of his emphatic denial of the validity of the Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, is not to be mistaken. The Democratic party separated from the South must always be powerless. Necessity must force it into a union with the men who were engaged in the rebellion. These men submit to the abolition of slavery only because they have lost the physical strength to resist it. They live in the hope of the revival of slavery, and look to such men as Franklin Pierce and Pendleton to build up a party with which they can make common cause.

These recent rebels will not come empty-handed into the Democratic party. They will have rich fortunes with which to tempt the avaricious, and high positions to offer to the ambitious. The restoration of slavery gives to them a property valued at two thousand millions of dollars. The assumption by the United States of the confederate debt and the rebellion debt of the several rebel States, now utterly valueless, will create a property of some five thousand millions. Here is a cash capital in prospective, which they offer for distribution among that party which will restore them to their ancient privileges, which will repudiate the Constitutional Amendment, and once more establish that "fraternal intercourse" under which slavery will be in the future, as it was in the past, the controlling and directing power of the Union.

The revival of slavery is religiously and generally expected and believed in by the rebel politicians at the South, and it will require the constant vigilance of the people to guard against the machinations and success of these men of the North, who, upon the basis of a return to the policy of States' rights, intend to build up a party in combination with the recent rebels.

### *ADDRESS OF EX-GOV. BOUTWELL, OF MASSACHUSETTS.*

[By invitation of citizens of Boston, Hon. George S. Boutwell gave an address in Tremont Temple, on the evening of 26th of July, from which the following is extracted :]

I WISH you to consider with me the effect of permitting these eleven States to act as though they were still within the Union. I believe there is one consideration which will control all classes of men in this country, without regard to their opinions concerning the negro ; one consideration which will finally control in resisting the recognition of those States except upon the basis of universal suffrage. I refer to the subject of representation in the lower House of Congress. I have observed, within a few days, that a leading New York journal has made the remark that the friends of negro suffrage were too fast in conceding to the rebellious States the right of representation for the four millions of colored people. Gentlemen, the fact is, we are neither too fast nor too slow. We have nothing to do with the question. The Constitution of the United States, in its first article, second section, and third paragraph, has settled this matter. The words are these :

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."

If the Proclamation of Emancipation is to stand, these four millions of heretofore slaves are to be free. They reside in the fifteen old slave States. These States are to have political power in Congress, not only according to the number of *white* persons within their limits, but according to the number of *free* persons, black as well as white. What is the result ? To-day, upon the census of 1860, under the three-fifths rule, there are nineteen seats in the House of Representatives which may be filled by men whose constituency, if they were voters, would be negroes of the South. In 1870 there will be a new census, and a new apportionment of political power. The South will take political power in the House of Representatives according to its combined white and colored population. I have made an estimate, which is probably not far from what will prove to be true in 1870. There will be about four and a half millions of colored people in the old slave States ; there will be about nine millions of white people in the old slave States ; and there will be about twenty-two millions of people in the free States—making thirty-five and a half million in all. Upon the constitutional basis, political power, will be apportioned, in 1870, in this wise : To the four and a half millions of negroes in the South, thirty Representatives ; to the nine million white people in the South, sixty Representatives—ninety Representatives from the South. To the twenty-two millions of people in the North, one hundred and forty-four Representatives in Congress. Now, what is the inevitable result of the doctrine that these eleven rebellious States are States in the Union, and have a right to be represented as States ? It is this : that the nine millions of white people in the South are to do all the voting in the fifteen old slave States ; and when you consider that the war in the South has proved pretty nearly a war of extermination of all the men between twenty and forty-five years of age, and that the proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the natural proportion of women and children to adult males in any community that has not been ravaged by the fires of war, you will understand that the number of voters among those nine millions of people will be but a small proportion of the whole. These white voters of the South are to elect ninety Representatives to Congress. And who are these white men of the South ? They are the men who have been in arms against the Republic and against the soldiers of the Republic. They are of a race which through two centuries has been contaminated by the vilest crime, the crime of slavery, until the whole public sentiment of the South has become debauched, until it has given birth to conspiracies for the perpetration of arson, of murder, of treason, of assassination, in all their hideous and unnameable forms ; such crimes as could not have been committed, or even contemplated in any other country or by any other people. It is out of the institution of slavery that there came the infamous decree by which sixty thousand of the soldiers of the Republic were starved in the prisons and pens of the South ; and will the people of this country, if they have a prejudice against the negro race such as human beings never felt toward any of the animated creation, from the foundation of the world until now—will the people of this country, if they have such a prejudice even, exclude the negroes from the ballot-box, and allow it to be controlled by these nine million, or the representatives of these nine millions of white people in the South ? Under all circumstances, a majority, a confessed majority of the white people of the South, have shown themselves the enemies of this country ; the loyalists among them—the men who have stood by the old flag—have been few, "like angel visits."

On the other hand, the black man, despised, down-trodden, with no reason to cheer or bless the flag of the Republic, which to him, from the foundation of the government until the signal shot upon Fort Sumter, had been only the ensign of oppression, with no reminiscences or traditions in its behalf, has proved true to the country, has led and guided and cheered the soldier, has enlisted in the armies of the Republic, has fought for the integrity of the Nation and the safety of freedom ; and can it be—*can it be* in the heart of any man of the twenty millions of inhabitants, in the North, with an ingratitude unexampled save in the instance of Judas Iscariot, now to consign these people, their race, and their posterity to the tender mercies of the men who instituted Libby prison and Andersonville, who sent to the islands of the ocean for the pestilence with which they hoped to blast the cities of the North, who instituted arson as a plan, and finally closed their career of systematic and organised crime by the assassination of the President of the Republic ? Do you propose to allow these people to send ninety representatives into the Congress of the United States, when according to numbers they would be entitled to but sixty ? Upon the basis of thirty-five and a half millions of people, a constituency would consist of one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants ; and, the number of members of the House being limited by law to two hundred and thirty-four, the white voters of the South would take sixty members in their own right, and thirty more upon the basis of the negro population giving them ninety votes. They would then lack but twenty-eight votes of a majority in the House of Representatives ; twenty-eight votes which New York alone could give, which two or three other States in a moment of disaffection might give. And what is the result, or at least the possible danger ? The government of this country is in the hands of rebels. Will not the men interested in public securities look to it that no such exigency arise ? We have issued two and a-half thousand millions of public securities, the value of which depends entirely upon the good faith of the people of this country. If you put the power into the hands of these rebels, one of two things is sure to happen—either that the rebel debt will be foisted upon the National Government or the national debt will be repudiated. And more than that ; if these nine millions of people in the South are to elect ninety representatives, they will elect one for every one hundred thousand white persons represented by the voting population ; while in the North it will take one hundred and fifty thousand persons to constitute the basis of representation ; that is, two voters in the South will have equal power in the government of the country with three voters in the North. I submit that the people of the North, unless they are infatuated, so that there is no hope of their being able to comprehend the means necessary for their own salvation, will reject—once, twice, thrice, continually reject—every proposition which recognises those States as States of the American Union. One of two things must happen—either that the negro shall be allowed to vote, or that by an amendment to the Constitution, the representative power shall be based upon voters ; and if, as is contended by those who oppose negro suffrage, these eleven States are States in the Union, as it requires three-fourths of the States to make an amendment to the Constitution, and as the eleven States are more than one-fourth, and are interested in the maintenance of the present condition of things, there is no hope of an amendment of the Constitution. Therefore, fellow-citizens and countrymen, you have but one path before you, and thank God, it is the path of justice, and in it you must walk ; and that path leads you to contend for, and to secure to, the negro the right of suffrage in this country.

### *SUFFRAGE LAWS AT THE SOUTH.*

From the Chicago Tribune.

WE give below a condensed abstract of the provisions in the Constitutions of the late slave States in force immediately prior to the ordinances of secession, so far as they bear on the question of the right of suffrage. It will be seen that no two of them entirely agree in any other respect than that of excluding minors, blacks, and females from voting.

DELAWARE,

by her Constitution as revised in 1831, Art. 4, Sec. 1, gives the elective franchise to "every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-two years, or upwards," who has resided one year in the State and the last month thereof in the county, and who has within two years paid a county tax, assessed at least six months before the election ; every free white male citizen over twenty-one and under twenty-two may vote without paying any tax. Soldiers quartered in the State are not made voters thereby ; idiots, insane persons, paupers, and felons are excluded from voting, and the Legislature may impose forfeiture of the right of suffrage as a punishment for crime.

MARYLAND,

by her Constitution, adopted in 1851, Art. 1, Sec. 1, allows "every free white male person of twenty-one years of age, or upwards" who has resided one year in the State, six months in the county, and is a citizen of the United States, to vote in the election district in which he resides, but no adult convicted of an infamous crime unless pardoned, and no lunatic or person *non compos mentis* shall vote.

VIRGINIA,

by her old Constitution of 1851, admitted to vote "every white male citizen of Virginia of twenty-one years, who has resided two years in the State and twelve months in the county, except persons of unsound mind, paupers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, seamen, or marines in the United Service, or persons convicted of bribery, or some infamous offense : persons in the military and naval United States' service not to be deemed residents by virtue of being stationed therein."

NORTH CAROLINA,

by her Constitution of 1776, prescribed three bases of suffrage :

1. All FREEMEN twenty-one years old, who have lived in the county twelve months, and have had a freehold of fifty acres for six months, may vote for a member of the Senate.

2. All FREEMEN of like age and residence, who have paid public taxes, may vote for members of the House of Commons for the county.

3. The above two classes may, if residing or owning a freehold in a town, vote for members of the House of Commons for such town : provided, they shall not already have voted for a member for the county, and *vice versa*.

By the Constitution, as amended in 1835, all freemen twenty-one years of age, living twelve months in the State, and owning a freehold of fifty acres for six months, should vote, except that

"No free negro, free mulatto or free person of mixed blood, descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive (though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person), shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons."

It strikes us that the above clause is rather severe on the white blood !

SOUTH CAROLINA.

by her Constitution of 1790, prescribed that every free white man, of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen, and two years a resident of the State, having owned a freehold of fifty acres, or a town lot for six months, or, in default thereof, having paid a tax of three shillings sterling, shall vote for members of either house. No person, however, was eligible to such seat except a free white man, of the age of twenty-one years—a citizen, and for three years a resident of the State—and, if a resident in the district, he must own 500 acres of land and ten negroes, or real estate to the value of £150 sterling ; if a non-resident, he shall own a freehold therein worth £500 sterling.

This was amended in 1808, giving the suffrage to "every free white man of the age of twenty-one years (paupers and non-commissioned officers and privates U. S. A. excepted), being a citizen and a resident for two years, with a freehold of fifty acres or a town lot for six months in the district, or in default thereof being himself for six months a resident of the district."

GEORGIA,

by her Constitution adopted in 1798, declares that "the electors of the General Assembly shall be citizens and inhabitants of the State, shall have paid all taxes required of them, and resided six months in the county."

KENTUCKY,

by her Constitution adopted in 1850, makes "every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years" who has resided two years in the State, one year in the county and sixty days in the precinct.

TENNESSEE,

by her former Constitution adopted in 1834 gave the elective franchise to every free white man of the age of twenty-one years being a citizen of the United States, and for six months a citizen of the county ; provided, that all persons of color who are competent witnesses in a court of justice against a white man may also vote.

LOUISIANA,

by the old Constitution of July 31st, 1852, gave the ballot to every free white male who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and has resided twelve months in the State, and six months in the parish.

MISSISSIPPI,

makes every free white male person of twenty-one years of age, who shall be a citizen of the United States, who has resided one year in the State and four months in the county, a qualified elector.

ALABAMA

is the same as Mississippi, with the substitution of three months' residence in the county.

FLORIDA

limits the suffrage to "every free white male person" of twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, two years a resident of the State, and six months of the county—duly enrolled in the militia—and duly registered, provided that no soldier or seaman quartered therein shall be deemed a resident, and the legislature may exclude from voting for crime.

ARKANSAS

makes every free white male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, who shall have resided six months in the State, a qualified voter in the district where he resides, except that no soldier, seaman or marine in the United States service can vote in the State.

TEXAS

give the vote to "every free male person" who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, a citizen of the United States or of the Republic of Texas, one year a resident of the State and six months of the county (Indians not taxed, Africans and the descendants of Africans excepted).

### *OHIO REPUBLICANISM.*

[The recent Republican Convention in Ohio that nominated Gen. J. D. Cox for Governor for the next two years declined to express an opinion on the question of colored suffrage, now so agitating the country. The candidate has, however, defined his position and with it probably, that of the party. In a letter of great length to citizens of Oberlin, who had written to urge that subject upon his consideration, he says :]

How it will naturally be asked, can there be any practical difference between us as to the mode of carrying out these principles ? It is found in the views we take of the mutual relations of the two races in the South. You, judging from this distance, say, "Deliver the four millions of freed people into the hands of their former oppressors, now embittered by their defeat, and they will make their condition worse than before." I, starting from the same principles, and after four years of thoughtful observation of the races where they are, say I am unwillingly forced to the conviction that the effect of the war has not been simply to "embitter" thier relations, but to develop a rooted antagonism which makes their permanent fusion in one political community an absolute impossibility. The sole difference between us then is in the degree of hostility we find existing between the races, and its probable permanence. You assume that the extension of the right of suffrage to the blacks, leaving them intermixed with the whites, will cure all the trouble. I believe that it would rather be like the decisions in that outer darkness of which Milton speaks, where

"Chaos empire sits,
And by decision more embroils the fray."

Yet, as I believe, with you, that the right of life and liberty are inalienable, and more than admit the danger of leaving a laboring class at the entire mercy of those who formerly owned them as slaves, you will say I am bound to furnish some solution of the problem which shall not deny the right or incur the peril. So I am, and the only real solution which I can see is the peaceable separation of the races. But, you will reply, foreign colonization will break down hopelessly under the very vastness of the labor, even if it were not tyrannical enough to expel these unfortunate people from the land of their birth. I grant the full weight of the objection, and therefore say the solution is thus narrowed down to a *peaceable separation of the races on the soil where they now are.*

I have watched with deep interest the educational effect of the war upon our own army, and I assure you that whilst our white soldiers have uniformly and quickly learned to appreciate the fact that the existence of our free government could only be preserved by the destruction of the system of slavery, and so became radically and thoroughly anti-slavery, the tendency for battling for the old flag was almost equally uniform in increasing and deepening their pride of race. The fact is one which cannot safely be overlooked in any calculation involving their action upon the political problems before the country, and it is one in regard to which I think I can hardly be mistaken.

The details of any system of separation could only be determined by careful study and a wide comparison of views. Suppose, however, that without breaking up the organization of any State, you take contiguous territory in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, and there, under the sovereignty of the United States, and with all the facilities which the power and wealth of the government can give, we organise the freedmen in a dependency of the Union, analogous to the Western Territories. Give them schools, laws facilitating the acquirement of homesteads, to be paid for by their own labor, full and exclusive political privileges, aided at the start, should it seem necessary, by wise selections from the largest brains and most philanthropic hearts among anti-slavery men, to join them, a judiciary or executive which would command their confidence in the first essays of political existence. There need be no coercive collection of the colored race in the designated region ; the majority are there now, and the reward of political power would draw thither the remainder quite as rapidly as their place could be supplied by white immigration into other States. The forts and seaport cities could remain under the direct control of the Federal government as the basis for that common trade and intercourse with other parts of the country and the world which would be necessary. The fullest opportunity to develop the highest civilization they are capable of would then be given. Colored men of talent and intelligence would not then make a vain struggle for the empty name of being lawyers without briefs, or merchants without trade, but would have what a leading journal at the East has frequently demanded for them, the opportunity, as well as the right, to rank according to their real character and ability.

That there are difficulties in the realisation of such a plan I shall be the first to admit, but there are difficulties in all plans. It is natural to men to struggle to avoid responsibility, and to drift upon the current, trusting to fate ; but drifting also leads to difficulties, as we, who drifted into a war which has cost half a million of lives and untold millions of money, should not need to be told ; and I agree with you that drifting will probably decide this matter against the black race, and involve his destruction, while by leaving the labor of the South in the hands of a degraded caste it entails upon the country the worst material effects of slavery, and prevents that homogenity of institutions and manners, North and South, which I have said I believe to be the only sure foundation of permanent peace.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The order of Gen. Terry, prohibiting the Mayor and other officers last week chosen in Richmond from assuming their places, and declaring the election void, is significant of the policy President Johnson intends to pursue. It will make a fluttering among those who had hoped that, in reopening the ballot-box, he had abandoned all Federal supervision over States lately at war with the government. In this election, the issue was clearly and positively drawn between Rebels and Unionists. On one side, were candidates who had fought in the confederate army, on the other, those who were, or pretended to be, faithful to the old flag. The result exhibited wonderful unanimity of action among "repentant" traitors. Every rebel was elected, and as a necessary consequence, every Unionist was defeated. To ensure the rejection of a candidate, it was only necessary to hint a suspicion that he had been a Federalist during the war. Rebels who had lost residence by service in the confederate army were allowed to vote ; while men who had served in the Union army, were excluded from the polls. To have permitted this without rebuke would have been to invite a constant series of aggressions, and put a premium upon conspiracy.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

THE POINT OF IT.—It is exceedingly provoking, says the Albany *Evening Journal*, to see Southern communities electing men to office who have been rebels, and rejecting those known to be Unionists. But we do not see how such a result is to be avoided, under the President's policy. He treats the States as in the Union, returns their affairs of government to the people, and pardons a majority of those who bore arms during the war. If Virginia is a sovereign State, her elections must be held under her own laws, and not those ordained at Washington. If the right to vote is given to men who have been rebels, it must be a privilege to vote as they please—otherwise, it is no right at all. That they shall elect men who have sympathised with them and fought side by side with them in their struggle, rather than those whom they have for four years known as enemies, would seem to be a foregone conclusion. There is only one alternative. We must either hold the States under military domination, or leave their ballot-boxes unobstructed.

Martial law in a time of peace is an anomaly almost incomprehensible. Yet morally absurd as it seems, it is practically indispensable. The theory is that the Rebels are conquered ; the fact is that they are only subdued for the moment—the spirit of treason still lives. So that while government says the States can take care of themselves, it straightway appears that such care means turning over a Union majority to the tender mercies of a bitter and organized majority of traitors.

THE NEGROES.—There are decided indications that the strong arm of the National government must regulate the treatment of negroes. It is undeniable that in many instances they are subjected to great injustice and cruelty. This should not be, and we trust that all cause for alarm on this account may be speedily removed. The Southerners, true to their instincts, will both use and abuse the blacks, unless restrained by force or fear, or both. The Secretary of War has issued an order allowing negroes to travel wherever they please, without passports, and to seek employment elsewhere, whenever they cannot obtain fair remuneration at their homes. There is a good deal of excitement in Kentucky, in reference to emancipation, that State not being included in the Proclamation of freedom. Maj.-Gen. Palmer has ordered post commandants to allow any negroes the privilege of leaving the State who may wish to do so, and the negro population seem to be on a move for some place beyond the reach of their masters. Thousands have already crossed the Ohio.—*Boston Cong.*

### *THE PRINCIPLE OF LIMITED FRANCHISE.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

THE general Democratic denunciation of the proposal to extend the suffrage to a people whom that party declares to be lacking in the intelligence to exercise this privilege, opens the question of the principle on which the suffrage is to be restricted, which cannot rest at the mere disabling of the blacks. The claim that they are unfit for suffrage by their want of intelligence, lays down a rule which has no regard to color. The blacks are not the only ignorant people in America. They are not the most degraded. There are thousands upon thousands of inhabitants of the city of New York, for instance, born and reared in a degradation compared to which the condition of the Hottentots is elevation, who are nurtured in crime, and will practice no other means of livelihood, who live in daily violation of law and morality, and who come out of dens of iniquity and crime to vote. The character of this population was exhibited to the world in the infamous New York riots.

In the city of New York this class is sufficient to turn the scale of the elections, and it elects the most vile and corrupt government on the face of the earth. The fact that the vote is always Democratic, and that this class forms the corner-stone of the Democratic party in that State, and is sometimes sufficient to decide national elections, makes more interesting the rule of suffrage recently laid down by the Democratic organs, which restricts the privilege to those of approved mental and moral capacity. The police returns of arrests for crime give some idea of the magnitude of this class, yet as all are aware, the arrests are the exception in the aggregate. For instance, the total arrests in the city of New York for offenses against persons and property for the year ending October 31, 1864, were 54,751.

The arrests are but a fraction even of the criminals, while the vast sea of immorality in the grog shops and brothels and dens of professional mendicancy, is undisturbed. Out of the slums of vice and the dens of crime, a vast horde emerges, by their occupation hostile to all law, whose votes are sold by the bullies of the gang, to control the elections of the great city of New York, with a population and wealth and government expenditure and other material interests equal to those of half a dozen Southern States, and to neutralise the vote of the intelligent and industrious rural population of the State, and to decide in many cases the election of President and control the whole administration of the country by throwing the preponderance of the State of New York.

Allowing all the degradation that the Democratic party charges upon the blacks, would the suffrage of all the men of the negro population, rural as it is, be a greater evil than the suffrage of this mass of white degradation, crime and immorality—the political power exercised by this ulcer on the body politic ? Can any rule of suffrage which bases it upon intelligence or elevation leave untouched the suffrage of this mass of degradation, vice and crime ? The bold attempt to lay down a rule for restricting suffrage by the personal fitness of the man, has opened this question, and we should like to see the Democratic organs who have rashly committed themselves to such a principle discuss this inevitable application of it. The evils in this case are not in anticipation. They are patent to the world. They have made a popular suffrage in the city of New York a disgraceful failure, and have subjected the Nation to the ignominy of having its Government controlled by the balance of power held by this social pestilence.

THE RICHMOND ELECTION.—The result of the election in Richmond last week shows how little Southern sentiment is to be trusted when restraint is removed. Of the two candidates for Mayor, William Taylor, a civilian, noted for his charities to rebel soldiers and their families during the war, claimed to represent those who desired pence and the restoration of good feeling. The other candidate, N. A. Sturdivant, was a major in the rebel army, had the support of the rebel soldiery, and was elected by five or six hundred majority. The successful candidate for Sheriff was a soldier in the rebel army. The successful candidates for the house of delegates, and for minor offices, based their claims publicly upon the fact that they had served in the rebel army, or made their sacrifices in the cause of "Southern independence." Lee's soldiers voted without restraint, and many old citizens suffered the election to go by default.—*Worcester Spy.*

### *SOUTHERN METHODIST PAPERS.*

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

LAST week we noticed the receipt of the *Episcopal Methodist*, the new Methodist paper at Richmond. Since then we have received three numbers of the *Christian Advocate*, published at Raleigh, N. C. Its appearance is not the most flattering, as the paper is dark, thin, and spongy, and the printing very dim, and often blotted. But the editor seems to be quite aware of its deficiency, and thus explains and excuses it. We like his straightforwardness, and commend his business tact.

"We beg the friends of this paper to remember that the *Advocate* is printed in its present style and size only because the directors wish to discharge their obligations to old subscribers, who paid for the paper in confederate money. It costs them two or three times now what the confederate money was worth when they received it. It is therefore evident to all that, in order to the continuance of the paper and its improvement in size and style, our friends must exert themselves in securing a renewal of the present list by the payment of good money and a large increase of new subscribers. Money is scarce, but many have corn, wheat, bacon, lard, fowls, butter, etc., to spare, which would be equal to money if sent to us. Let all our friends help the enterprise."

The relations of Southern Methodism to the M. E. Church is a prominent subject in their columns, and though discussed with less bitterness and less ability than in the Richmond sheet, its general tone and bearing is the same. There is evidently no disposition prevalent among them to have any connection with us. The chief features of these papers are a letter from Dr. C. F. Deems, addressed to Dr. Stevens, in the paper of July 11, and one addressed to the editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, by R. S. Moran, in the paper of July 18. Dr. Deems is quite sure that Southern Methodists only ask of their Northern namesakes—brethren they should not be called—to be "let alone." Even Dr. Stevens' plan of "magnanimity" will not answer.

They will consent to be of us only by our surrendering to them and going over to their camp. They will concede nothing, nor will they allow us to come to them except in the most conciliatory spirit. Wherein the two bodies agree they are fully our equals ; wherein they differ the wrong is all on our side, and therefore we must do all the repenting and make all the retractions. The *animus* of the General Conference debates of years agone is clearly evident in all this letter.

The other writer tells us he is a member of the North Carolina Conference, but was till a few years ago of the Genesee Conference. His conversion to the South-side views of this subject seems to have been complete, and so he wishes to inform us how we cannot *do it*. His positions are identical with those of Dr. Deems, though expressed in less scholarly language ; and his writing is deformed with a good deal of coarseness, of which Dr. Deems, would not make use. Yet even he looks upon the proposed union as within the range of possibilities. Here is his programme.

Should the M. E. Church, generously oblivious of past differences of opinion, come forward with Dr. Stevens, and in the same catholic and apostolic

spirit which prompted him to pour oil upon the troubled waters speak to us of the South as brethren, no longer reproaching us as enemies; should they "lay aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocricies, and envies, and evil speakings," and no longer provoke us to retort by "evil surmisings" or "railing accusations," nor stir up strife and contentions by "perverse disputings" about politico-religious dogmas and ethical abstractions which neither party is ever likely to admit the other has either the right or the power to determine; should they cast off that sour and rancid film of ill-will which has coagulated on the fountain of their sympathies, and let us look into their hearts once more; should the dying embers of wrath be entirely extinguished, and the flames of love be rekindled in their bosoms; and then, should they come and unite with Dr. Stevens in proposing terms of reunion such as it becomes them to offer and us to accept as equal brethren of one common faith, I doubt not that the M. E. Church, South, would magnanimously respond to the overture, and that in the same spirit of fraternal charity and Christian liberality her ministry and membership would join hands with them, in solemn covenant to coöperate together in the unity of a common brotherhood in "spreading scriptural holiness over these lands."

We commend these "magnanimous" overtures to any of our tender-spirited brethren who have indulged the dream of the coming Union of our Methodism with that of the South.

We are not at all surprised nor disappointed at these things. Much of the loyalty of the South is only from the lips outward, and that only where Union bayonets compel it. Forced to confess that slavery is overthrown, they now systematically ignore the negro, or name him only in terms of the bitterest contempt. And so largely does this undervaluation of free negroes prevail in our church councils, that because the proud white rebels refuse our Christian overtures we are ready to abandon the field, oblivious of the millions of loyal Christians that ask our aid, simply because they are black. We as a Church have a great deal yet to learn, and still more to unlearn, before we shall be properly prepared to reflect the image of Christ's universal charity upon our times.

## *BISHOP ANDREW.*

[More war seems necessary to convert the rulers of the Southern church to justice and righteousness than of the State. The Methodist Bishop Andrew has just issued a decree from Selma, Alabama, in which he says:]

"I EXPECT, God willing, to meet the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Columbus, Georgia, on the 16th of August next. We wish the several annual conferences to meet at their appointed places, during the approaching fall and winter, and to elect their delegates to the general conference, to meet on the first of April next—the place to be published hereafter. I understand that it is reported in many places that the church South is entirely disorganised and dead, and that some of our friends are preparing to administer on her effects. To all such we say she still lives, and believes herself capable of managing her own affairs. Our regular operations have been hindered during the war, but now, through God's mercy, we have peace, and purpose to return to our appropriate work of spreading scriptural holiness through these lands."

THE CLERGY OF VIRGINIA.—A Richmond correspondent of the *Congregationalist*, speaking of the *animus* of the clergy in the Old Dominion, says: "They strenuously resist and repel all attempts on the part of Northern churches and ministers to enter their territory. If they offer the operations among the freedmen no active opposition, it is only because they fear so to do. They proffer them no help. Your readers have already observed the published resolutions of the Baptist Association, repelling and repudiating the proffered missionary assistance of the Northern churches. This spirit of pride is not confined to that denomination. It is equally strong in all the Churches. The agent of the New York American Tract Society recently called on the clergy of the city. He proposed to them to recommence taking their publications for distribution. 'Yes,' said they, 'we will take them if we can put our own imprint upon them. But we do not belive in an *American* Tract Society. We are going to maintain a *Virginia* Tract Society.' The agent of the Bible Society called upon the members of the old Virginia Auxiliary. 'Reorganize,' said he, 'and reëstablish the old relations.' They declined. 'We want nothing to do with the Bible Society,' was the substantial reply. 'We do not believe in a *National* Bible Society. We mean to maintain a Virginia Bible Society.' And two boxes of Bibles, which, during the war, had lain in Baltimore, directed to a Virginia clergyman, he refused to receive on their arrival, and the agent had to find a place for them in the bookstore."

## *A BIG SCARE IN NEWBERN—R. C. B.*

THE old habit of timidity among the slaveholders, touching the alleged danger of a rising among the blacks has not been cured by the abolition of slavery, and their dreams are, even to this day, haunted by visions of "Old John Brown," or of Nat. Turner.

A ludicrous but real case, illustrating this silly idiosyncracy, occurred only a few days since, in the classic town of Newbern.

Upon a certain morning, the inhabitants sallied forth from their peaceful domicils, all unmindful of any imminent danger of a "rising," and were horrified to behold, posted upon the houses and other vacant places throughout the town, a mysterious, triangular placard, bearing upon the angles the cabalistic letters,

"R. C. B."

The groundwork of the card was BLACK—the letters WHITE! Instantly a rumor, then a tremor, finally a horror, ran through the town. Crowds gathered at each corner to discuss the mystery; crowds gazed at the ominous three-cornered *black* card, with *white* letters.

The learned, the curious, and the cunning were called in to divine the meaning of those three dreadful letters. Many solutions were offered, but none seemed to hit the true idea. At last a whisper circulated through the crowd that the key had been discovered—and, horrible to contemplate, it was nothing less than a preconcerted call to arms by the black for the extermination of the white folks.

"R. C. B." being interpreted meant "Rise Colored Brethren!"

The Mayor was immediately informed of the plot and of its discovery in the solution of the extraordinary placard on the walls of the town.

The police were immediately set to work to tear down the offensive notice to prevent the contemplated rising. Meantime a certain druggist made his appearance on the scene and was more astonished than any others of his fellow-citizens to find all his placards, so laboriously posted the night before, had been destroyed by order of the Mayor. He went to the Mayor and asked for an explanation of this outrage upon his rights.

"What rights?" demanded the indignant Mayor.

"My right to advertise my medicines," said the druggist.

"What medicine does R. C. B. stand for, pray?" asked the Mayor.

"Romaine's Crimean Bitters."

A hearty laugh all round ended the farce. E. S.

—*North Carolina Letter.*

## *FROM FLORIDA.*

RECONSTRUCTION IN FLORIDA.

Special Correspondence of the Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 4, 1865.

THE country will recollect that, while disturbances have not been unfrequent in most of the Southern States since the collapse of the rebellion, everything has been quiet in Florida. The wise policy pursued by Gens. Gillmore, Vogdes, Tilghman and Col. Marple, and the pains taken to instruct the people in the principles of the new dispensation, have no doubt accomplished this result. Florida was the last to send Committees and Commissioners to Washington to ask for the establishment of a civil government, and then they were advised to do so by the military authorities. So mildly and wisely was martial law administered, that the people had no occasion to complain. That every important place should be garrisoned by colored troops was at first a little annoying, but the citizens soon became familiar with the sight of the blacks in blue; they were pleased with their good behavior, and times have passed merrily along.

The State is now a military department, and may consider itself fortunate in having Maj.-Gen. Foster in command.

Our Provisional Governor, the Hon. W. Marvin, is probably one of the best, if not *the* best, appointment President Johnson has yet made. Judge Marvin spent his youth and early manhood in Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he has a brother, Judge Richard Marvin, and other relatives. Nearly 20 years ago, he went to Florida, where he has since resided most of the time.

If any Floridian has an idea that slavery in any form is to be reëstablished in the State, Gov. Marvin's forthcoming proclamation will banish such notions forever. They will be taught that the negro is as free as any man in the State, and will remain free forever, and that all the rights of a citizen of the United States pertain to him. The Convention and the Legislature which may be elected, as well as the people generally, will be advised to make full and ample provisions for the education of all the children of the State, black as well as white. The question of suffrage will be left where the President has put it—with the Convention and the Legislature. President Johnson's idea of State sovereignty is very clearly defined, and consists in the power of the white population of a State to do justice to the negro, or to deprive him of his God-given and inalienable rights, and to oppress him. We anticipate that the work of reconstruction in Florida will go on pleasantly, and result satisfactorily.

FERNANDIANA, FLA., July 5, 1865.

WHEN, thirty years ago, I used to hear my instructor teach his French class the adventures of Telemachus, it did not occur to me that I should be one day on almost just such an island as Telemachus describes in that beautiful and fascinating epic. But so it is, only no Calypso is here to *endeavor* to ensnare me; and for Nymphs or Cyprians there are colored gals. Yet it seems like the same island in many other respects.

Yesterday was a great day for the freedmen here. They had a celebration. At the Methodist church they gathered, had services by Rev. Mr. Emerson (white) and Mr. Kinne, Superintendent of Freedmen; reading of the Declaration of Independence by Robert Smith, a young lawyer, and an oration by S. B. Noyes, Esq.; singing by 250 children; then a collation at the Presbyterian church. In the evening, they had bonfires all over town, and marched round, the men and women orderly and jubilant, cheering the homes of their friends; then speeches by themselves, till near morning. Oh! but they had a good time! If you had heard us sing "John Brown" in that church, or last night in the still air, under the light of the midsummer moon, the bonfires blazing all around!

The meeting held in Faneuil Hall will exert a great and good influence in Georgia and Florida. Here I am enabled to know of the movements in Southern Georgia and Florida. There are wire-pullers about. The fight is not yet over. The real true friends of the freedmen are few; alas! very few.

"My ear is pained, my soul is sick, with every day's report of wrong and outrage" to these people in Southern Georgia, and even Florida. They arrive here daily from the main-land, from up the St. Mary's. Their infuriated (late) masters devise all sorts of hellish cruelty to them. It makes me indignant to hear their complaints. They come to me, as well as to the Superintendent and Mayor Mot, with their sad stories.

I am afraid that the question of negro suffrage will have to wait. I read Senator Wilson's speech at Washington, on the Fourth inst. He is sound, and his speech is worth everything to us here. It ought to be printed and circulated through all the South. Standing as he did at the seat of government, his words will have an effect which they would not have had if spoken in any other place or before any other audience.—*Boston Commonwealth.* S. B. N.

## *FROM KENTUCKY.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

LOUISVILLE Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

MR. PRENTICE emphatically indorses the concurrent regulations of Gov. Bramlette and Gen. Palmer to protect legal voters and prevent illegal interference at the polls, by excluding all disqualified from voting by the laws of Kentucky. Those laws, like Gen. Palmer's order, exclude all who aided or abetted the rebellion in any way or to any extent, or who, by act or word, directly or indirectly, gave aid, comfort or encouragement to persons in rebellion, or who advised others to aid the rebellion, or the effort to separate Kentucky from the Union by force of arms. The reported twenty odd thousand troops left in the State are presumed sufficient to assist the civil officers in the enforcement of the Governor's instructions.

Mr. Mallory here professes to base his opposition to the amendment, not upon friendship for slavery, which he admits to be "dead and gone," but devotion to the fundamental principles on which the government rests, and jealous regard to the peace and security of the white men in Kentucky. Gen. Rousseau demolishes his sophistry at all points, and I believe a majority of the white men in this district will declare on the 7th that they have experienced full enough of Mr. Mallory's professions of patriotic devotion, and jealous regard for their welfare.

A farmer in this county has in six months lost sixty-three slaves—all his "unbleached domestics." His wife and daughters have turned domestic, and "come down to the Yank." A St. Louis lady tells me ladies there have learned to get along without servants, and that runaways from Missouri are returning and applying to their former owners for hire, at $10 a month, with board.

As Louisville will soon be free, her prospects brighten. Thousands of cheap homes for small families are already in demand. Eastern capitalists are preparing to combine with ours for utilizing our immense water power.

According to Gen. Palmer's estimate, over 165,000 Kentucky slaves have been directly and indirectly, for self-defence, freed by government enactment. Of the 65,000 remaining, I reckon, at least 15,000 to 20,000 have escaped from the State, perhaps most via Louisville. Not 50,000 stay-at-home and at all serviceable slaves are left, and they, says the Auditor, are not worth $50 a piece. Many think that if the Anti-Amendment ticket should most unhappily carry the State (which is possible, but I trust not probable), not a locomotive negro will be found on Kentucky soil a fortnight afterward. Truly, as Gen. Palmer says, "invariably, a conservative gathering in a neighborhood is followed by a stampede of negroes. In short, slavery has no actual existence in Kentucky."

Old family servants often leave their old homes without a moment's warning, at all hours of day and night. Many say as they go, "We want our freedom; we must go and tend to our education." They don't feel free till armed with "free papers," they are out of sight, and hearing, and reach of their old masters and mistresses. Our domestic and farming trials during the transition state are inevitably severe, but not without compensations.

Some Kentucky "ladies" who never deigned to step into their kitchens or to wait on themselves for anything, are learning wholesome lessons that will make them better wives and mothers, and not a few "lords of (Kentucky) creation" and their trifling sons, especially of the blue-grass and tobacco sections, will be bettered for having to "work like niggers." As a conservative friend says, "We've all got to come down to the Yank, and the sooner we do it the better. There's no use talking, we've all got to wait on ourselves, and make the best of it." We all are learning to do for ourselves much we never before thought of doing. Citizens of a legally, absolutely and lastingly free State, our slave code expunged and free labor established, we will, with the help of emigration such as is blessing Maryland and Missouri, be as self-dependent, working and well-to-do as our "Yankee" neighbors. God speed the good time coming. PONTIAC.

## *FROM RICHMOND.*

FRESH ABUSE OF THE BLACKS.

From Special Correspondent of the Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., August 4, 1865.

THE evil spirits of men have been let loose upon us since the unceremonious and justly deserved fate of the late election was pronounced. Young men, citizens, seem to feel it a duty incumbent upon them to assault and waylay every colored man; while the older heads universally have adopted the plan of fighting our soldiers, at the same time hissing into their ears the bitterest denunciations of the negro.

The most stringent orders of Gen. Terry are inadequate to meet the case of growing abuse, executed as they are by soldiers utterly devoid of every principle of patriotism and morals. Among the volunteers the greatest disaffection exists consequent upon poor rations, proverbially worse than such as were issued in the trenches, and less wholesome than those distributed to the citizens. In not being paid off, six and eight months' pay due, no quartermasters' stores to draw, and dubious expectations in not being mustered out, they are found willing in the hands of bad and disloyal men, who ply the whisky freely, to undertake and execute almost any job.

ORDERS ISSUED.

Three distinct orders have been issued from headquarters since the removal of the Halleck-Ord reign; the first looking to the equal rights of citizenship and property in every condition and color; second, instituting a police of soldiers, allowing them fifty cents a day extra out of the city treasury, and holding each man personally responsible for all outrages on his beat; third, prohibiting the selling of liquor to uniformed men, and excluding from the streets all soldiers not properly provided with passes. For a season these resolutions have had a wholesome effect, but ultimately the laxity of Provost-Marshals in following up infringements on these orders and bringing the culprit to punishment has emboldened the men, and the venom of Secessionists has been eking out, just as Copperheads profess true loyalty while stabbing the heart of the Union.

ACTION OF THE NEGROES.

There is a point beyond which human endurance ceases to be a virtue, and the colored men met last night *en masse* determined to petition Gen. Terry, whom they feel certain was ignorant of their misfortunes. A notice was left at my rooms during the day, informing me of the intended meeting, and desiring I should be present. Punctually at 5 o'clock I entered the room, which was filled chiefly with the representative men of the blacks. Here I met Mr. Berry, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who, like myself, had been notified of the gathering. The usual preliminaries of organization having been effected, a prayer was offered, and the business at once entered upon.

Statements of the most flagrant abuses were narrated and recorded. Wholesale-robberies and assaults by men in soldiers' dress; arrests upon some trumped-up pretext, that once in the cage the power was absolute to rob; gobbling-up of the most likely looking negro women, thrown into cells, robbed and ravished at the will of the guard; disloyal talk and acts of prominent citizens; in fact, a record of crime and outrage disgraceful to even this pattern of Sodom.

NEW OUTRAGE.

On the night of Aug. 2, four soldiers broke into Nelson Vandervoort's house, and while he lay abed one stood over him and his wife threatening to blow out their brains if they moved; the three others pillaging the house of money, watches, underclothing, etc. Same night the guard at the Newmarket confined Ed. Webster in the cage, and in the next cell he could hear the guard abusing and maltreating women. People in the vicinity testify to hearing women scream frightfully almost every night.

Washington Brown and Peter Watson were ruthlessly beat by the police on Franklin street, on the morning of Aug. 1, and left on the street for dead.

Dr. Sneed called to prescribe for a colored woman, and demanded $2 before he left the house, which had to be paid, Henry Stanton employed the same doctor, who had a similar demand, and the next day dropped in to look at the patient and again made this exorbitant demand. Cruel, cold, and selfish manifestations on the part of resident physicians was a very remarkable prevailing fact. A party of young white men on Shuckoe Hill the night after election banded themselves together to rid Richmond of its negroes when the civil affairs were in order, and kill every night four on the hill and six in the city. The query was raised, why a drunken soldier invariably struck a black but gave a white every liberty?

The following petition was drawn up to be presented to Gen. Terry:

PETITION TO GEN. TERRY.

RICHMOND, Va., August 3, 1865.

*Maj.-Gen.* J. H. TERRY, *Commanding Dep't Virginia.*

SIR: The many abuses to which the colored people of this city are compelled to submit, and the seeming inability of the Provost-Marshals to accord to us justice, induce the steps we have taken of presenting to your notice the proceedings of this meeting, and asking that you mete out to us simple justice.

Your administration of affairs in this city has been characterised by a desire to do equal justice to all persons, without respect to color or condition, and to afford that protection which the unsettled state of affairs rendered absolutely necessary. We therefore feel confident in presenting to you a statement of our grievances that you will take proper notice and apply the remedy.

Pursuant to a call, a meeting of the colored people of this city was held last evening in the basement of the Second African Baptist church, when the following statements were made by Robert Lewis, huckster:

*First.* On the night of August 2, the soldiers attached to the guard-house of the Newmarket destroyed 73 watermelons belonging to him; called the attention of the Sergeant of the guard—14 Regulars—who refused to hear his complaint or defend his property; attempting to obtain the police, he was held and shuffled about by these guards.

*Second.* Samuel Rouney attacked in the street by two soldiers; in defending himself, knocked them down; was arrested, taken to the Newmarket cage, and locked up; in the adjoining cell could hear the guard scuffling, abusing and prostituting colored females confined therein.

*Third.* Peter Watson stated that on the morning of August 2, the police doing duty on Franklin and Twenty-fourth streets made an indiscriminate onslaught on every colored person, knocking every one down most for a distance of two blocks. Washington Brown was confined to his bed by this uncalled-for persecution.

There are instances of many similar outrages that were related at the meeting, but we will not weary you by their recital.

This meeting was composed of some of the most respectable colored citizens of this city, who are ready to offer further evidence if it be required.

Our object in presenting this statement is simply to obtain protection from the proper authorities, and if they are unable to afford it, to grant us the privilege of protecting ourselves. Respectfully submitted.

NELSON HAMILTON, Chairman.

Cornelius Harris, Secetary, and the colored citizens of Richmond.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF BLACKS.

A Loyal League of the colored men is being formed, and before a month will number in this city over 20,000. The object is education, mutual protection and advancement of social and political rights.

## *THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.*

THE fact that several of the States lately in rebellion are about to choose delegates to Constitutional Conventions with a view to the speedy restoration of each State to its old position in the Union renders the spirit in which their people approach this work of the gravest and widest consequence. We condense, therefore, from our Southern files the following indications of that spirit, which have at leastthe merit of having been fairly and candidly gathered, with no design to uphold any special theory or view, but simply to afford a fair exhibit of the views and impulses now current in that region:

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, formerly a Democratic politician of some note in Tennessee, and supposed to have largely contributed to President Polk's nomination, lately made a speech at Columbia, Tenn., in the heart of a section which was very intensely rebel, as was Pillow himself. In his remarks, he counseled the returned rebel soldiers to abide faithfully by the laws and reconcile themselves to the new order of things, as he had done. He told them that they had been gallantly whipped, and the victorious government had the right to set up a rule over them according to its own judgment, and exhorted them to prove by their acts that they were worthy of the confidence of that government. He further said that he had been disfranchised himself, but he had no complaints to make, and would live up to the laws existing, as all good citizens should.

They used to raise a laugh at Gen. Pillow's expense by relating that he, while serving in the Mexican war, being ordered to intrench his brigade, dug his ditch on the inside of his breastwork instead of the outside. Whether this story had any foundation or not, he certainly seems to have got his ditch in the right place now.

We may lay much stress on a fact on which all writers at the South seem to be agreed—viz., that the whites are far more generally at work than they ever were before. It is still insisted by many that "niggers" will be idle if free; but no one denies that the overthrow of slavery has been followed by a large increase of white labor. Of course, there is quite a sufficiency of idleness among both whites and blacks; but that thousands of whites have gone to work who never worked before, save reluctantly and very fitfully, is abundantly attested. And this wholesome, hopeful change is certain to go on. Men who used to think work fit for slaves only, now take hold of it in earnest, and find it neither so repulsive nor so degrading as they used to esteem it. This is one of those reforms which never go backward. If all the Southern whites were today hard at work, earning bread for their families, we might at once disband the remainder of our armies, leaving a few regulars to look after the Indians.

The Memphis *Bulletin* (July 30) gives emphasis to the fact that, whereas labor in that city is superabundant, wages are 100 per cent. higher than formerly. A contractor attributes this anomaly to the indolence of the blacks. A premium of gold ranging from 40 to 45 per cent. would seem a very natural explanation for at least a part of it.

Holmes county, Mississippi, is not a fair average of the South. It has a pretty rude, rough population, of whom two-thirds were slaves in 1860, has had of late years the bad habit of giving Democratic majorities, and was, early and late, deep in the counsels of the rebellion. Of this county, the daily Nashville *Press* and *Times* (Aug. 2) reports as follows:

"A gentleman who has just returned from Holmes county, Mississippi, gives a dark picture of the condition of affairs there. A former citizen of the county returned there, to get a large quantity of cotton which he had stored away. He found, on inquiry, that one of the most respectable physicans and planters in the neighborhood had confiscated the larger part of it—because it was owned by a Yankee, *i. e.*, a Union man. An arrest and confinement in prison by the military authorities soon made the thief disgorge part of his stolen property. He still lies in jail. The rest of the cotton, some 60,000 bales, was burned by the citizens as soon as they learned that the owner had come for it. The people there are more violently rebellious than ever. They take the amnesty oath and then curse the Unionists and the government more furiously than ever. It is a common thing to hear them remark: 'Well, have you taken the oath?' 'Yes, and I am a bigger rebel by a long ways than I ever was.' A merchant recently took out over $10,000 worth of goods to one of the adjoining counties. He had hardly opened his goods when he was visited by a small party of citizens disguised, some of whom he recognised as his neighbors, who robbed him of every dollar's worth of goods. The poor merchant went to the nearest post and procured a guard of forty soldiers, to arrest the guerillas. The rebel citizens rallied to the number of over one hundred, bushwhacked our soldiers, and forced them to retreat. The bushwhackers then arrested the merchant, stripped him of his boots, hat, watch, and $1,500 dollars in money, and then fired fifteen bullets through his body, and left him a mangled, hideous corpse. We apprehend that something severer than an amnesty oath, or a franchise act is needed to punish a population so barbarous and bitterly disloyal as those Mississippi outlaws."

It will evidently take some time to "reconstruct" such people as these.

Gen. Fisk reports that many people throughout the South are still drawing rations from the Federal stores—some of them twice or thrice over—and that the whole business of issuing rations to the destitute is inciting the grossest abuses. We presume it will soon be discontinued, now that the growing Indian corn has become edible. The South has little else maturing, but has a large stand of corn.

Gov. Perry has ordered an election on the 4th prox. throughout South Carolina for delegates to a Constitutional Convention, and Gen. Wade Hampton (no longer of the Confederate cavalry) has addressed a letter to his fellow-citizens, assuring them that he does not propose to colonise Brazil or any other foreign country at present. He advises all who can swallow it to take the oath of allegiance, and vote; and, as to the proper persons for delegates, he says:

"Choose for this Convention your best and truest men; not those who have skulked in the hour of danger—nor those who have worshipped Mammon, while their country was bleeding at every pore—nor the politician, who, after urging war, dared not encounter its hardships—but those who have laid their all upon the altar of their country. Select such men, and make them serve as your representatives. You will then be sure that your rights will not be wantonly sacrificed, nor your liberty bartered for a mess of pottage. My intention is to pursue the course I recommend to others. Beside the obligations I owe to my State, there are others of a personal character which will not permit me to leave the country at present. I shall devote myself earnestly, if allowed to do so, to the discharge of these obligations, public and private.

"In the meantime, I shall obtain all information which would be desirable in the establishment of a colony, in case we should ultimately be forced to leave the country. I invoke, my fellow-citizens—especially those who have shared with me the perils and the glories of the last four years—to stand by our State manfully and truly. The Roman Senate voted thanks to one of their generals because, in the darkest hour of the republic, he did not despair. Let us emulate the example of the Roman, and thus entitle ourselves to the gratitude of our country. Respectfully yours,

"WADE HAMPTON."

It is very evident that "*our* country," whose "gratitude" Gen. Hampton proposes to earn, is not the United States—not "*the* country," which he apprehends that he may be forced to leave, but "*their* country," which "is bleeding at every pore," on whose "altar" he and his compatriots have "laid their all." Manifestly, Gen. Hampton's loyalty has been very imperfectly "reconstructed," so that a simple oath will hardly suffice to make him a good citizen. We earnestly advise him to remain as he is, even though he should thereby allow one sincere Unionist to slip into the South Carolina Convention.

On the whole, we judge that there is still much bitterness and venom latent throughout the late rebel States, but no general purpose of renewing military resistance to the Federal Government. Whatever else they may lack, the people have had all the fighting they want. All eyes are now turned toward "reconstruction," with a general expectation that their several States will be fully restored to their old positions in the Union before Christmas.

We shall wait to see their new or revised Constitutions, before guessing what they will or will not be.—*N. Y. Tribune.*


# National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.


## *PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.*

NO STATE SHALL MAKE ANY DISTINCTION IN CIVIL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES AMONG THE NATURALIZED CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES RESIDING WITHIN ITS LIMITS, OR AMONG PERSONS BORN ON ITS SOIL OF PARENTS PERMANENTLY RESIDENT THERE, ON ACCOUNT OF RACE, COLOR, OR DESCENT.

## *THE CHURCH, NORTH AND SOUTH.*

LAST week we spoke of Reconstruction of the Church, North and South. From the statements given by competent judges in the case, there seemed no reason why a reunion might not be effected without delay or difficulty. The separation had been only of the body. The spirit was and is, "one and indivisible," even unto this hour.

Slavery, the real source of the late national war and woe, had long held a high place at the sacred altars, Northern and Southern. It ascended the Northern pulpit and interpreted the Scriptures. It descended and presided at the communion table, blessing and breaking the bread and pouring the wine. When good men and godly women doubted whether such were not "the cup of devils," they were solemnly warned. If they refused to partake of it, they were excommunicated. This lasted for years in all the great popular denominations.

Congregational ministers were rejected from ministerial fraternity and fellowship, for doubting the validity of infant baptism. No man or woman, on the other hand, could be admitted to the Baptist rites and mysteries, who did not hold that ordinance a profane abomination. And yet infant stealing and even breeding infants for the shambles, like lambs for slaughter, was a regular business, and deprived no man of a cordial welcome to the *privileges* and the *honors* of the churches or pulpits of his own faith, whether in New Orleans, New York, or New England.

Fifteen or twenty years ago, a separation was effected in the Methodist General Conference, and that powerful body was no more one flesh, but twain. The rending was more through the rage of the Southern churches or branches at being questioned in their villanies, if slavery be, as their own great Wesley said, "*the sum of all villanies*," than from any high conscientious scruple on the part of the Northern bodies against it. For it was found after the separation, that the North had not only claimed the whole church property, an immense investment, buildings, book concerns, printing establishments, and other wares, but had actually brought off eight Annual Conferences, the whole or a part of whose territory was in slaveholding States! It was denominated by the Conference, "Border Territory," and numbered as was estimated, about four thousand slave owners, and twenty-five thousand slaves.

A subdivision of, or secession from the Northern Conference, known as Wesleyan Methodists ascended to a much higher level of anti-slavery protest, and as a consequence drew upon themselves the denunciations of the parent body; a strife arising, never afterwards healed.

The separation of the General Conference was really a secession on the part of the Southern membership. And so the difficulty at restoration appears likely to be mainly, reluctance on its part to return. This we showed clearly last week. Since that time, however, some new words if not demands have been introduced into the discussion, on the part of the North.

The last *Christian Advocate and Journal* has an article headed "Southern Opinion," containing sentiments like these:

"Judging from all the evidence we have seen, the South seems hardly to have yet thought that the *morality* of its appalling rebellion can at all be a question for its own conscience, or the adjudication of the world. *Morality* appears to be considered as entirely foreign to the subject. * * We regret that there is no *Moral* sense of its great crime apparent in the South; that it returns acknowledging only its failure, not its sin; claiming even respect for the magnitude of its efforts to perpetuate the greatest wrong in political history; that not only its generals, *but its bishops*, advising quiet submission, assure it, nevertheless, that it has maintained its "*honor*." Let it be assured that if God's chastisements already so heavy upon it, have produced no better *moral* effect than this, He will have further correction for it. Nothing but a purer REPENTANCE can avert from it those evils which still threaten it from its new social problems."

That even the Northern church is discovering any "*moral*" qualities in the great strife of the last four years, or the greater sin and crime of the last eighty years which have led to it, is one of the cheering signs of the times. That even the North is beginning to preach "*a purer repentance*," to the South, is surely a hopeful indication. For since the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1845 decreed slavery "AN ORGANIC SIN, *made by Law, and therefore not dealt with as other sins*," repentance of it seems to have been nearly a lost art; if indeed it ever had existence.

Much is said in the article from which the above quotations are taken about the right of revolution, and the South is blamed chiefly, not for her long slavebreeding and slaveholding, but for her rebellion against the government. An ingenious parallel is drawn between the rebellion and the revolution of our Fathers in 1776.

But if slavery be not a sin and crime, demanding the deepest repentance and humiliation, then the rebellion is as justifiable as was the revolution. If it be a sin and crime, then is the duty of repentance as obligatory on the Northern church and people as on the Southern. Indeed, it may be, that the *beam* rather than the *mote* is in the Northern eye. For while the State has given the Constitution to the South as the solemn sanction of slavery, the church has given her the Bible for its sanctification. While the secular literature, school-book and miscellaneous, was expurgated of all anti-slavery utterance or breathing, to suit the Southern market, the American Tract Society winnowed its publications also of every word which might offend the obscene tastes of devout slaveholders, or awaken their seared and slumbering consciences to the unutterable wickedness of the slave system. The American Bible Society was pledged to supply a copy of the Scriptures to every destitute family of all mankind. Slavery protested against one-sixth of the families of this CHRISTIAN land! A suit at law showed that the slave code forbade reading to the slaves, as perilous to plantation peace. The Society bowed to the diabolical mandate, and left our own millions of heathen in their blindness. It was compelled even to decline large offers of money where the donors wished them appropriated to the benefit of the slaves.

The North has also mainly supplied the South with the schoolmaster and mistress, the colporteur, the missionary, and the minister.

The so-called benevolent enterprises have ever been dependent, more or less, for their supplies of money, on those whose wealth was the unpaid toil of the poor, or the gains of a horrible blood brokerage in the bodies and souls of men. Missionary, Bible, and Tract Societies have all thus replenished their treasuries, presumptuously, impiously denominating them "the Treasury of the Lord." The murderers of the Son of God did not do thus with the thirty pieces of silver, thrown back to them by the foul Betrayer, because they said, "It is the price of blood!"

Thus, for almost a hundred years, was slave-breeding and slave holding the concurrent sin and shame of a vast body of men and women, calling themselves "the American Church;" and numbering, according to their own statistics, three millions of baptized communicants, led by an ordained priesthood of almost forty thousand.

And now the North calls upon its Southern brotherhood for signs of "clearer *moral sense*" and a "*purer repentance*." Truly enough, the hands of the South are stained, its garments are stiff with blood. But it is to be remembered that slavery was not abolished even by the North only as a dire "Military Necessity;" consequently, was really never abolished. Had there been no war, slavery would have still reigned king over all in State and Church, as in the dreary years of the past. When, then, did the North repent?

And herein is the whole source of the present national embarrassment in reconstruction. The "purer repentance" just now demanded of the South, has not yet been proclaimed or practised at the North. Not any more by the church and pulpit, than by the politicians and the people. Until we invoked the aid of the slave, the master was too strong for us in battle. Could the rebellion have been crushed without him he would to-day have been a slave. For him, "none called for justice." Like the Hebrew false prophets, our religious teachers are for healing the hurt of the Nation slightly; crying "Peace, Peace, when there is no peace."

If the South did not sin in slaveholding, she did not in rebellion. If she did sin in slaveholding, fearfully did the North share in the guilt. And if the South should repent, so equally should the North. If the South have not repented, no more has the North; and so her first lesson to her fellow sinner, should be eminently practical in character.

So too, if the slaveholder was innocent in the Carolinas and worthy to be fellowshipped as a saint, he would have been in Kansas and California. Slavery is not a thing of maps, nor of almanacs. If the slave trade was a crime after 1808, it was before. If slavery be a sin on one side of the Missouri compromise line, it is on the other. And if the churches of the North do not see these things then should they also pray for a better "moral sense," and "a purer repentance." For surely the South cannot need them more.

And if, as we are often told, the war be a judgment of God for the crimes and cruelties of slavery, so long perpetrated, then it is a visitation upon all who have shared in the guilt. And the North cannot be pardoned, only because it has shot down a great multitude of its fellow sinners, any more than could the South, because of its great slaughter of the soldiery of the North.

And especially, is this true, when it is remembered that slavery was protected and prolonged by the North, to the latest possible moment—indeed is not abolished yet, in all the States. For the first two or three years of the war, slavery was defended by Northern bayonets. The Federal army itself was long made the great Iron Safe, in which it was shielded from the conflagration that was consuming everything else in the Nation.

When national existence was no longer possible without the aid of the slave, he was reluctantly called to rescue us. To save *us, not himself*. Emancipation Proclamations so loudly boasted, so proudly celebrated, were for the Nation's salvation, not for the slave's deliverance. They were military necessities, not signs of repentance, or acts of justice and righteousness. It is true the work such as it was, was of the government, not of the church. But the church as a body neither protested against it, nor demanded something higher and more divine. She acquiesced, she participated, she approved, she applauded and praised. She even claims it all as harvest of her planting, as the answer to her prayers.

And now it has even been proposed in the Northern church to invite back all of the South to sacramental fellowship, whom the government spares from the halter, and restores to citizenrhip.

## *PERSONAL.*

Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher has been appointed by the President Secretary of the Territory of Montana.

The *Nation* speaks favorably of Gail Hamilton, but says her style is a hybrid, a cross between the newspaper and the sermon.

In 1819, at a dinner to Mr. Adams, at Brown's Hotel, Washington, Mr. Calhoun proposed the following sentiment: "Universal suffrage and universal education."

Prof. Wm. Howard Day is confounded by a correspondent with S. Howard Gay. The former is a lecturer of marked ability; both are editors, the one black, the other white.

George Connor of Henniker, N. H., 90 years old, has this year planted and taken care of an acre of corn in good shape, mows a part of the time, reads without glasses, and has used no ardent spirits for 40 years. His wife, 87 years of age, is still living. They have been married 70 years.

Samuel Caswell of Barnstead, N. H., is 106 years of age, and has never drank intoxicating liquors nor used tobacco in his life. He has never worn spectacles and his eyesight has been perfectly good till within a year. He has mowed grass every summer since he was 12 years old till the present, and has never had a physician but three times, and those lately. His wife is living in good health, at the age of 96.

The distinguished Major-Gen. Carl Schurz, of the 20th Army Corps, whose eloquent voice and trenchant pen have done so much for our cause, arrived here on Saturday in the steamer Coit from Hilton Head, accompanied by his Chief of Staff. Capt. Crelemann. The General is on a tour of inspection in the South, and will leave for Augusta at an early day.—*Savannah Republican, July 31.*

Gen. Grant really made a speech at Bowdoin Commencement. As he had declined to speak Gen. Chamberlain said: "I have tried to get Gen. Grant to speak, but he says, 'No,' and when he says that word, he means it. Lee knows it means something." Grant broke in, saying, "I continue to fight it out on that line." And that was his speech.

Ex-Senator Nicholson, of Columbia, Tenn., formerly Andrew Johnson's colleague in the United States Senate, recently declared that "to repel a freeman from the ballot-box simply because he was once a slave, or because his skin is black, would be to follow a blind prejudice;" and that negroes "who possess reasonable qualifications should be admitted to the ballot-box."

Hon. Mr. Burlingame, our Minister to China, on his return from Washington to Boston, passed yesterday at the Astor House. He says that our merchants are highly esteemed in China; that our commerce is rapidly increasing; and that our relations with the government and the people are most amicable. Many large English houses, anticipating a long war here, speculated so largely in the cotton of other countries, that they are either ruined or seriously embarrassed.

Mr. Stevens of Vermont, American agent for the purchase of rare literary works abroad, bought and imported the choice library of Baron Humboldt, but was unable to sell it as a whole. He has printed a tempting catalogue of its contents, and by offering them singly, has been able to dispose of the most valuable to public libraries and private collections.

At Indianapolis in reply to interrogations as to his views upon the negro question, Gen. Sherman responded frankly and fully. He was distinctly opposed to any miscellaneous mingling of the races. In his opinion, it was in the order of Providence that the white race should rule. He would not withhold from the negroes any of their natural rights, but was willing to extend to them education and every privilege necessary to their happiness, but further than this he was not willing to go. He was opposed to conferring upon them the elective franchise, but at the same time he vindicated the right of the government to govern both the white and the black races.

At one of Mrs. Louise de Mortie's musical *soirees* in New Orleans, in favor of the Orphan's Home, Mr. Edmond Dede took part. Mr. Dede is a black man, as black as any one can be. Driven from his country by the stubbornness of prejudice, he went to France, and is now leader of an orchestra in one of the Bordeaux Theatres. His fame as an artist is European. He contracted matrimony, in legitimate bonds, before the Mayor of that Imperial city, with a young lady of accomplishment, belonging to one of the best families, and, of course, of Caucasian blood.

Father Taylor, the sailor preacher, long one of the notabilities of Boston, died in Brooklyn, New York, on Monday, 24th ult., aged 64. He was a schoolmate of William Wirt, and the oldest chaplain in the navy. He possessed a vivid imagination, great warmth of feeling, and a homely vigor and originality of language which made him, when at the height of his powers, a very effective preacher. His last sermon was on board the Hartford, before Admiral Farragut.

Rev. N. R. Johnston, having resigned his pastoral charge in Topsham, Vt., is now Principal of the Collegiate Institute at Northwood, near Belle Centre, Logan Co., Ohio. In a private letter Mr. Johnston writes, "The Board of Education of our Church [the Scotch Covenanter], is taking steps to obtain large numbers of colored young men, Freedmen and others, to be educated here for Teachers and Preachers at the South. Measures have been taken to raise a large Fund to educate them gratuitously."

Miss Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptor, who so beautifully executed the busts of Col. Shaw, 54th Massachusetts Colored Infantry, and John Brown, has been in Richmond the past month teaching school. She, however, leaves for Florence, Italy, by the steamer from New York on the 19th inst., intending abroad to complete her education, at the same time chiseling busts of Abraham Lincoln, Horace Mann, and others, for which she now holds orders. Since her stay here, her trunk, containing a large and elegant wardrobe, has been stolen, and although suspicion points to the thief, nothing definite can be proven. The loss has been a heavy one.

Mr. Burlingame brings an interesting gift from China to Mr. Longfellow. It seems that Mr. Wade, a member of the British embassy at Pekin, who is a skilful Chinese scholar, made a close translation of Longfellow's Psalm of Life, which was then inscribed, as the manner of the country favors, on the door-posts of his house. There the calm, pure wisdom and beauty of its sentences greatly impressed a learned dignitary poet of the empire, who thereupon put it into pure Chinese poetical form of the last polish, and so writing it out with his own hand on a beautiful fan, sent it as a present to his brother bard at Cambridge. It is pleasant for all of us admirers of that charming poem to know that thousands of Pekin folks stop to read and admire it, too, as they pass Mr. Wade's door.

In the death of Richard Hildreth, at Florence, Italy, July 11, the cause of impartial and universal justice has lost a stalwart advocate. Born at Deerfield, Mass., in 1807, fitted for college at Phillips' Academy, graduated at Harvard in 1826, and prepared for the profession of the law in the office of Theophilus Parsons, he was well-trained for a life of active usefulness. Inheriting strong Federal sentiments, with a taste for literature and politics, he necessarily became a writer for the political press in times when every able man's thought was sought. Hence, he became one of the leading writers for the old *Boston Atlas*, under the management of Richard Houghton, then of the *Daily Commonwealth* and *Evening Telegraph*, and subsequently of the *N. Y. Tribune*. Upon each of these influential papers he showed wonderful force, great clearness, a pungent sharpness, and an exhaustive thoroughness. His industry never tired; an opportunity to expose or punish a political opponent was never neglected; and, we are prouder to add, he never sacrificed his well-grounded convictions for the most tempting overtures. He was steadfastly loyal to the anti-slavery idea, and hated the pro-slavery Democratic party with cordial good-will. He was an invaluable newspaper-man, for he was ever ready for protracted labor, thoroughly well-informed in history, literature and politics, and had an attractive and exceedingly perspicacious style, commanding at once profound attention.—*Commonwealth.*

## *THE NEGRO QUESTION.*

I AM ill qualified by skill or inclination to launch my petty craft on the stormy sea of politics. I will, therefore, confine myself to the Educational aspect of a question which is now paramount to all others.

The "irrepressible conflict," overruled by the providence of God, has brought on the downfall of human slavery in this country, and placed the colored man in an anomalous condition of semi-emancipation—a condition fraught with danger to both races.

The only safe issue is the complete emancipation of freed men, and their participation in *all* the rights and privileges of citizenship. In spite of our blind prejudices, they are sure to rise in wealth, social position, and influence. This only makes the danger greater. We are now somewhat in the position of Great Britain about twenty-five years ago, when the question of the Roman Catholic disabilities was fiercely agitated, and the distracted country was brought to the verge of revolution.

The great argument against Catholic Emancipation, then, was the inherent, incurable inability of a Roman Catholic ever to make a loyal citizen. In the question of Negro Suffrage a similar argument is advanced, founded on their supposed ignorance, and consequent unfitness.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, the fact that ignorance is a much more serious obstacle to a judicious exercise of the right of voting in a black than in a white skin, no one will surely venture to maintain that this unfitness is not removable by education.

It is, after all, only a question of time. Sooner or later, the unconquerable force of circumstances must open for the negro the way to the polls; but the longer we retain, in a professedly free republic, this strange anomaly of a portion of its free population deprived of the principal rights of a free man, the greater is the danger of anarchy.

But they are too ignorant! Granting that they are more ignorant than the mass of low Irish and German immigrants, against whom that objection is not admitted; granting that complexion has nothing whatever to do with it—that it is their ignorance alone that makes all the difficulty, the remedy is simple and the answer obvious. Educate them, or, better still, put them in a way to educate themselves.

We all know, however, that, in this State (Ohio), all institutions of learning, except Oberlin, are virtually closed against them. Oberlin is, in many respects, ill-suited. It is too far North, and in an unhealthy location. Besides, none but the most talented and energetic could compete with the better-trained and more highly developed white students. They must be taught by themselves and at their own pace.

I would, therefore, suggest that, in some Southern part of the State, easily accessible from Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia, a Normal School be established, on a limited scale at first, but with a capacity of indefinite expansion, to accommodate an increase in the number of pupils, and a demand for a wider range and a higher grade of instruction.

Its object should be to afford to colored students, of both sexes, as complete a course of training as they have intelligence and industry to receive, so as to fit them for the higher social position to which the irresistible tide of events is drifting them, and where, more particularly, teachers could be trained to take charge of colored schools.

Provided such an institution be liberally started and judiciously managed, it can scarcely fail to succeed and become a model for similar Normal Schools in other parts of the Union. There should be an allotment of land by the Legislature of the State, with a moderate appropriation for building purposes, assisted by donations from wealthy benevolent philanthropists and from

unprejudiced, clear-headed men, who, without any special sympathy for the colored race, or any very keen sense of justice, are yet sharp-sighted enough to appreciate the danger of leaving, in the midst of us, so large a part of the population, untaught, uncared for, and chafing under the sense of injustice.

A corps of three or four instructors would be sufficient at first to start the school. The faithfulness, earnestness, and ability of the trustees and teachers must do the rest.

T. E. Suliot.

[Mr. Suliot is known in both hemispheres as a champion of impartial freedom and equality, and a devoted friend and patron of education among all classes of people, and especially of the outcast and poor. It is to be hoped that a longer residence in this country will correct, in his mind, what abolitionists have ever strongly disclaimed and contended against, *the doctrine of separate schools, churches, or callings, for persons, on account of complexion or race.*]

# Our Boston Correspondence.

Boston, August 7th, 1865.

We held at Abington, on the 1st of August, at the call of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, our usual celebration of the emancipation of British slaves in the West Indies. Some of the more hopeful speakers thought that this would probably be the last of these celebrations, at least the last that would be needed as a means of stimulating Americans to purge their own soil from slavery. We had also representatives of the less cheerful idea that our day of deliverance has not yet come, and that, for want of thoroughness in dealing with the broken fragments of the rebellion, we may yet see the men that made it resume their old positions of influence in the South, and reëstablish society there on a basis too nearly akin to slavery. Certainly, the readiness with which pardons are given by the Executive to Southern men of eminence and ability, whose treachery to the Nation, in and before the late war, has been of the very worst sort, may reasonably suggest this fear.

The weather of August 1st was fine, and the meeting was largely attended. Some old frequenters of this festival were missed, and many new ones were welcomed. We had not the usual amount of high eloquence, some of the most desired speakers having failed to attend. But there was no want of speakers; all the time at our command was well and pleasantly occupied, and the meeting was voted by all to have been a success.

Among the traitors who are pardoned, though not penitent, is said to be the Rev. Dr. J. B. McFerrin, the Book Agent of the "Methodist Episcopal Church, South." The President of the United States has seen fit to release this man from the penalties of treason, though no person in the whole South more thoroughly deserves the full enforcement of them. The dignitaries and officials of the Southern churches, especially of the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal Churches, have been the most determined and most efficient supporters of the rebellion, as of slavery. Their impudence has thrown the cloak of religion over both these abominations, and thus has enabled the merely secular defenders of them to claim, in aid of their own selfish and vicious course, the credit for honesty and piety popularly attributed to these churches.

It is plain that no good is to be hoped from the leaders of that "Methodist Episcopal Church, South," which, many years ago, separated from its Northern ecclesiastical connection for the very purpose of giving an undivided support to slavery. What wonder that the religious standing of these men was not affected by their rebellion! They had already saturated themselves with guilt of a yet lower and viler character. Determined slaveholders, like the profane and brutal Southrons out of the church, with whom they were allied, they dived to a depth of infamy unattainable by these, in volunteering the support of the ministers, the institutions and organizations of religion in aid of that peculiar institution, the sum of all villanies. They still remain the representatives of religion at the South. How can the pardon of such men have other than a pernicious influence upon the future of that region? Of what avail will be a decision of political expediency in favor of the manhood, the rights, the equality of the negro in the South, while the religion of the South still persists in representing him as the accursed seed of Ham, divinely destined to a servile condition.

The Southern Presbyterians are no whit behind the Southern Methodists in zeal for the perpetuation of the ideas, civil and ecclesiastical, that have heretofore held sway in the slave States. A discussion has lately been held in Richmond, Virginia, among dignitaries of the Presbyterian denomination, in regard to the prospects of their future, especially ecclesiastical reconstruction. They felt unwillingly obliged to admit that the Confederate General Assembly would never meet again, and it was decided, as the next best thing, to revive the Synods of the Southern Church, and then, out of delegates from these, to form one "General Synod of the South." Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, has returned to that city to push this plan, and to oppose reunion with the Northern General Assembly, and movements to the same effect are probably going on in each of the Southern States.

The Southern Episcopalians, no less than the Presbyterians, are inclined to continue separatists. Their Northern brethren earnestly desire their return (assuming that their character as inveterate rebels has not in the least damaged their character as good churchmen), and have officially announced that the course to be pursued in the approaching General Convention of the Episcopal Church will be to call the full roll of the dioceses, and "if any or all of the Southern bishops or dioceses choose to be present, they will only need to hand in their names and their credentials, answer to their names, and take their seats, as of old time, without doubt, question or condition of any sort whatsoever."

It remains, however, to be seen, whether any Southern delegates will present themselves for readmission. If the ideas of Bishop Willmer, of Alabama, shall prevail, they will certainly not do so. In a rescript of June 20, to the clergy and laity of his diocese, he tells them that "the lapse of the Confederate Government does not necessarily involve the disorganization of the General Council of the Church within the limits of that Government." He evidently thinks that the Southern Episcopal Church may continue separate without schism, and hopes that she will do so.

The same dignitary has issued a letter to the clergy in his diocese, informing them that "the lapse of the Confederate government requires, of necessity, the omission of the 'prayer for the President of the Confederate States and all in civil authority,' but the immediate substitution of another form of the prayer does not follow of necessity." To pray for all in authority is a duty, but a religious and not a political one, which civil or military power has no right to enforce. The church in this country has established a form of prayer for the President and all in civil authority, and the church desires for that authority prosperity and long continuance; but no one can be expected to desire a long continuance of *military* rule, and therefore the Bishop says the prayer is altogether inappropriate and inapplicable to the present condition of things, when no civil authority exists in the exercise of its functions. A government founded upon force may be prayed for, but not its continuance. The Bishop's conclusion and direction is, that "when civil authority shall be restored in the State of Alabama, the clergy shall use the form entitled 'a prayer for the President of the United States and all in civil authority,' as it stands in the book of common prayer."

To the same effect is a circular which Bishop Green, of Mississippi has lately put forth to his churches and people. He directs that when the military rule shall be withdrawn and the State government reëstablished in the exercise of its civil rights, the prayer for "the President of the United States and all in authority" be read in the churches as formerly, but not till then. In regard to a re-union with his Northern brethren, he says his decided preference is that the Southern and Northern churches should remain as they are, two separate and independent organizations.

We are told that many "revivals of religion" have sprung up, and are now making progress, in the South, and Virginia is named as a region specially favored by these influences. It is well for us to remember that the religion diffused by the clergy of the Southern Churches is always a *caste* religion; always a pro-slavery religion; always a religion attributing to the Deity the same sort of prejudice in regard to race and color, which is felt by the churches, the clergy and the people of that whole region. Every such revival does harm instead of good, and injures the place where its influence is felt, first by sowing tares in the minds of the individuals primarily affected by it, and next by a general corruption of the idea of religion among the population at large. If the thing there exhibited and illustrated be really religion, what wonder that the mass of men feel a repugnance to it, and hold off from it as long as they can.

You have seen, no doubt, the death of our friend Richard Hildreth, late United States Consul at Trieste. The papers mention, barely as one item in the considerable list of his writings, "Archy Moore, a tale of Plantation life;" subsequently enlarged and republished under the title of "The White Slave." This little volume, however, was one of the best titles of its eminent author to the respect and admiration of mankind.

It was the first American Anti-Slavery novel. A very excellent English one had been published in London a year or two before, called "Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw," and written by that much abused lady, Mrs. Frances Trollope.

Where but in Boston should the first American Anti-Slavery novel be published. Yet at that period (1837 or thereabouts) it was almost impossible to find a publisher willing to undertake it. If I remember aright, the first edition appeared without any publisher's name, and received little or no notice from the press. Everybody but the abolitionists seemed afraid of it; and the few copies that were sold were sold at the Anti-Slavery office in Cornhill. The second edition was published by a firm of young men whose active exertions in the then unpopular temperance cause had inclined them to look favorably on another struggling reform. The third edition, in 1840, bore the imprint of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

This little volume was inferior neither in ability nor in interest to Uncle Tom's Cabin, and it was even more faithfully direct than that admirable work in its description of the manners, morals and language cultivated by slavery. The difference of date, however, made all the difference in the world in regard to readers. In the dozen years that intervened between Mr. Hildreth's book and Mrs. Stowe's, the labors of the abolitionists had so aroused public attention in regard to slavery that people were willing to read respecting it; and then Uncle Tom, as everybody knows, gave an immense impetus to the Anti-Slavery cause everywhere.

The success of Uncle Tom encouraged Mr. Hildreth to write a continuation of Archy Moore, interweaving with it a notice of public events as far as they bore upon slavery, and bringing the history of that institution up to the (then) present time. In particular, he did justice to the part taken by "gentlemen of property and standing" in Boston to bolster up that iniquity. The new book had a moderate amount of success; but the second part was not equal in merit to the first, and the raciness even of the first part was impaired by the scruples of the new publishers, who shrank from placing before their readers the habitual profanity of the slave-trader and the slaveholders.

Richard Hildreth was a politician. But his associates and associations of this sort never succeeded in crushing the love of freedom and humanity out of his bosom.

North.

## IMPEACH THE PRESIDENT.

Three years ago, Congress passed a law that no person concerned in the rebellion should be eligible to hold office under the United States Government.

In open defiance of this law, President Johnson has nominated men to the most important offices within his control who are and have been thorough pro-slavery men and all of whose sympathies are with the rebels. Gov. Perry's utterances are familiar to most of us, and the Cincinnati *Times* has recently related an incident in the life of Judge Sharkey appointed by Mr. Johnson to be Provisional Governor of Mississippi, as revolting as it is disgraceful to him.

The incident is briefly this. A slave-owner was attacked with a disease so loathsome that his own relatives abandoned him, and he was nursed and saved by a slave-woman, whom he took subsequently to a free State, manumitted in form, married and returned with to Mississippi, and on his death left to her and their children his estate. But Judge Sharkey judicially decided this to be a "fraud on the law of slavery," gave the property to relatives, and the widow and her children were by his direction sold into slavery.

This man, with such a crime upon his head, is appointed to rule over the State in which he committed it, and by whom? By a President elected by anti-slavery suffrages, by *our* ballots, and who assumes to represent us! Day by day the fruits of our victories are taken from us and handed over to our enemies by a man in whom, as Gov. Perry of South Carolina says, the South has complete confidence. If the South has, the North certainly has not.

Is there no remedy for this? Are we to bear it for near five years more? Evidently, unless the House of Representatives has the moral courage to impeach Mr. Johnson before the Senate. The appointment of these men, and their continuation in office in open defiance of a law of the United States, offers a sufficient ground. Then let the House do the work which is before it and liberate us from Mr. Johnson.

Justice.

## ELLEN CRAFT AND HER MOTHER.

New York, July 31, 1865.

*To the Editor of the Standard:*

The following autograph letter from Maj.-Gen. Wilson was elicited by an enquiry in behalf of Ellen Craft, now resident in England, for her mother, one of the redeemed from out the house of bondage. The good will and courtesy of the General need no commendation from me.

W. P. G.

[copy.]

Macon (Geo.), July 19, 1865.

Dear Sir: Your letter of June 28th was received day before yesterday.

I have the pleasure of informing you that Maria Smith, the mother of Mrs. Craft, is now living comfortably with some colored friends within two hundred yards of my headquarters. Having discovered her residence, I sent for her yesterday, and read your letter to her. She was delighted to hear from her daughter and son-in-law, and requests me to say that she wishes to join them just as soon as they can send the money necessary to pay her travelling expenses. She is in good health, very hale, and young-looking for a woman of her age.

I shall take great pleasure in transmitting any letters that may be sent to my care for her.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) Jas. H. Wilson, Maj.-Gen.

[From an interesting letter from Missouri we get the following:]

St. Louis, August 1, 1865.

Since the adoption of the new Constitution there has been a steady exodus of returned rebels to other States. They cannot stand the Union sentiment of a majority of the people of the interior, and it is only in the intensely disloyal counties like Boone, Callaway, Howard, and others, that they find any tolerance whatever. They cannot vote until the Legislature says they may, and the Legislature has no power to act on the subject until 1870. This disfranchisement is, therefore, a very serious business for Mr. Rebel; and where it is vigorously enforced, as it will be in this State, there is no reason to doubt that the government of the State will remain in the hands of loyal men. The rebels are not, however, disposed to quit the State without disorder, and in a few cases they have shown such lawlessness that the people have taken summary justice upon them. It is quite worthy of notice that comparatively few of the rebel Missourians who held commissions as officers in the rebel army have returned. All, or nearly all of them, have in some way rendered themselves obnoxious to the loyal people, and they wisely refrain from exposing themselves to the punishment which surely awaits their return to the scene of their outrages and villanies.

The class more immediately affected by the new Constitution, and now in great distress about its adoption, are the Secession clergymen, who are required to take an oath that they have neither borne arms or aided or sympathised with the rebellion. Of course hundreds of them cannot do it without palpable perjury, and here is where the shoe pinches. They would gladly, a majority of them, take an oath of allegiance to Jeff. Davis; but as they haven't the opportunity they must, perforce, commit perjury or quit preaching in Missouri. The way of the transgressor is hard, and they are now illustrating the truth of that text. There appears to be a division of sentiment among their number as to what is the best course to pursue. Their advocates have set up the cry that the proposed oath is unconstitutional, although it is a part of the Constitution itself. A few are willing to abstain from preaching until the matter is settled. But how to settle it is the question. The new Supreme Court promises no relief, as the Judges are claimed to be the creatures of arbitrary power. Turn which way they will and there is no promise of redress. The probability is, the self-convicted preachers will have to abandon the pulpits; but what will become of the Catholic priests remains to be seen.

The disloyal counties of North Missouri are comparatively quiet, though it is the remark of everybody who passes through this section that the dead Secession virus is as bitter as ever. The Secessionists evidently lament the termination of the war, and their present theory is that although South Carolina is ruled by the Yankees, they mean that Callaway and Randolph counties shall be governed by Southern men. The Conservatives have undertaken to hold a barbecue in Callaway county on the 6th inst., for the purpose they say of burying the hatchet. This is a favorite Secesh speech now-a-days. They are heavy on hatchet-burying, and would like to let matters stand just as they are. No confidence can, however, be placed in Secession professions. They are false and hollow as the cause itself. The Radicals of Missouri will certainly watch them closely.

## EQUAL JUSTICE.

There is nothing that now causes more irritation amongst all right-minded people at the North than to find that after four years of tremendous war there is still to be no equal justice for the negro. Numbers of negroes are known to have been murdered by their masters for asserting their freedom, or for other obnoxious expressions. Have we heard of one single case in which such claims have received the same punishment as would have followed if the positions had been reversed?

So far is this from being the case, that when a Gen. Perry or a Col. Burzoni dares in his particular district to demand the commonest right of personal protection for the freedmen, it is received with applause as a proof that the oppression of the freedmen is not universal! And a sort of surprise is felt that the President has allowed such an order to stand, as if we were actually living under an administration admittedly hostile to emancipation! What a pleasant reflection it is that we have deliberately placed a President in office who "commands the thorough confidence of the South," and who is pardoning prominent and wealthy rebels at the rate of a hundred a day!

Some day perhaps we shall learn that to carry freedom into the South, we require a man born and bred under its institutions, and not one who, like Andrew Johnson, can lightly talk of seeing the whole negro race perish.

A. B.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

American Anthems.—From the office of the American News Company, 121 Nassau street, we have received Nos. 1 and 2 of American Anthems; containing songs by Henry O'Reilly, "written for the Fort Sumpter celebration, April 14, 1865, and dedicated to Abraham Lincoln, The Great Emancipator." Music by John M. Loretz—no sheet music need present a more elegant outside appearance. If worthy the occasion and the themes, it must be above all praise.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for July contains —1. Miss Marjoribanks—Part VI.; 2. Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and other things in general—Part XVI.; 3. Carlyle's Frederick the Great; 4. Sir Brook Fossbroke—Part III.; 5. The Rate of Interest—Conclusion; 6. Piccadilly: an Episode of Contemporaneous Autobiography—Part V.; 7. Mr. Gladstone at Chester; 8. The Past and Coming Parliaments.

Littell's Living Age contains—1. Hungary; 2. Modern Times, New York; 3. Wives and Daughters; 4. Miss Majoribanks—Part VI.; 5. Crotchets and Poetry.

Pulpit and Rostrum, extra No., with Portrait of President Lincoln, contains Oration by George Bancroft, at the Funeral Obsequies in New York City, April 25, 1865—also the Ode for same occasion by Wm. Cullen Bryant, and the Emancipation Proclamation. New York: Schermerhorn & Bancroft, 130 Grand st. Philadelphia, 512 Arch st.

Woman's Dress—Its Physical and Moral Relations. —An Essay read before the World's Convention in New York, Nov., 1864, by Mrs. M. M. Jones. Miller, Wood & Co., 15 Laight st.

A Business Man's Views of Public Matters—by Sinclair Tousey—New York—American News Company, 121 Nassau st.

Mr. Johnson's Sermon.—The last page to-day looks heavily loaded with it. It is rather long, but has proportionable breadth and height. It will bear *study*, better than most newspaper published sermons will reading. It is a gospel for the government, and it would be well for Washington did it number the author among its prophets and priests.

The Standard.—Copies can be had at Macfarland's Bookstore, corner of 23d street and Broadway, near 5th Avenue hotel.

Abington Celebration.—The Report of proceedings came so late as to compel postponement till next week.

## REPUBLICANISM IN OHIO.

From the Springfield Republican.

It was thought the safe course by the Republican managers in Ohio to dodge the suffrage question altogether. But the soldiers have beset Gen. Cox, the candidate for Governor, on one side, and the Radical Republicans on the other, and he has found it impossible to go through the canvass without taking definite and positive ground on the subject. He has, therefore, replied to a letter from certain citizens of Oberlin, and takes a decided position against negro suffrage. He is not content with President Johnson's position that it is a matter belonging to the States, with which the General government cannot interfere, but he declares against the proposition itself. He would not have the suffrage extended to colored citizens anywhere, and he believes in the natural and ineradicable antagonism of the races, making it impossible for them to combine on terms of equality in the same government. On this point he says:

"The antagonism of which I have spoken is not entirely one sided. On the part of the former master, it takes the form of an indomitable pride, which utterly refuses to entertain the idea of political or social equality, mingled with a hatred intensified by the circumstances and results of the war. This feeling is not confined to the slave-owners alone; but the poor whites share it fully, and often show it more passionately. On the part of the freedmen, it is manifested in an utter distrust of the dominant race, and an enmity which, although made by circumstances more passive and less openly manifested, is as real and implacable as the other. They have the mutual attraction of race among themselves, and repulsion to the whites as another people, developed to a degree which surprised me. The daily and hourly repetition of proofs of this fact, many of them too subtle for description but none the less convincing to the observer, has fully convinced me that never between Norman and Saxon, nor between Gaul and Frank, was there a more conscious hatred, or an antagonism more likely to prove inveterate, than between black and white on our Southern soil."

The course of Gen. Cox is much to be regretted. It will probably secure his election, for he will obtain more soldiers' votes by it than he will lose from the Radical Republicans. But his election on such a platform puts the Republicans of Ohio in a false position, and increases the embarrassments of the party elsewhere. If Ohio cannot go for equal suffrage what Western State can? The Republicans of Ohio should have placed themselves on the solid ground that all male citizens of sufficient intelligence to cast a ballot should have the right, without regard to race or color. They might very properly have ignored the disputed question of the right of the general government to establish equal suffrage in the reclaimed States, but they should have held fast to the sound doctrine of equal suffrage as true and right in itself, and pledged support to it until everywhere established. Having said nothing on the subject in convention, the declaration of Gen. Cox becomes the declared doctrine of the Republicans of Ohio. It is a doctrine unworthy of Republicans, or loyal Americans anywhere.

[On the first page is a larger extract of this remarkable letter; which, joined with the above, and the strictures of the Republican, will give our readers all they need know of it. Its length is out of all proportion to its breadth and height. The papers say General Cox is a product and graduate of Oberlin. If so, she has never sent into the world a gift of which she might not be more proud, or for which the world should be less grateful. Daniel Webster once said of a certain presidential nomination in his party, "it was eminently one not fit to be made." This letter of General Cox is surely one not fit to be written.]

[The Portland *Transcript* has a letter from a gentleman of the legal profession in Illinois, out of which we take the following. The *Transcript* does not endorse the letter, but does the writer, so far as to say "his words are those of a true patriot, unswayed by partisan bias:"]

Why it is considered necessary in reconstructing the rebel States, to reason as President Johnson does, is past my comprehension. The first proposition seems to be *that the rebel States have never been out of the Union.* The second is, *that when they come back they shall leave slavery behind.* The third is, *that rebels alone, acting under the old Constitutions and slave codes, shall constitute the State, with the increased political power derived from the three-fifths of the negro population thrown in as a reward for their treason.* If the rebel States have never been out of the Union, how the condition of abandoning slavery can be imposed upon their readmission, by the General government, is a little incomprehensible. If the object is to get rid of slavery permanently, and enforce in good faith the proclamation of Emancipation, it is difficult to comprehend why it is that the old slave codes and Constitutions are recognised, and slaveholders are considered as the only men qualified to vote. If it is said in reply, that the Executive has no right to dictate who shall vote, I answer—quite as much right as to dictate that the State Constitutions shall be shorn of the slave clauses.

But the great injustice consists in utterly ignoring all loyal men. About two-thirds of the population of the South are excluded from the right of suffrage—only one-third, and they the rebels, have a right to vote. Thus one rebel vote, under Johnson's reconstruction, is to count as much in the electoral college, as the vote of Gens. Grant, Sherman, and Butler. Is this what they and other Northern soldiers fought for? Is everything gained by the war to be surrendered by legislation and executive blundering? I know, Mr. Editor, that these questions are not to be discussed in a partisan spirit in your columns, and I try to be calm in what I write, but it is difficult to suppress indignation, while contemplating what has been done and what is supposed is still contemplated, together with the danger to liberty and the Union, which those measures involve. A four year's war, four thousand millions of debt, a hundred and fifty thousand lives, and slavery and rebellion over again, is a picture not likely to calm patriotic nerves. But I refrain from the further discussion of this subject, hoping that the press of the country, political, religious, literary, and scientific, will with one accord arouse and forewarn the people of the danger which threatens, that it may be averted.

Once in the Union, and a representation in Congress, under the reconstruction in progress, the traitors of the rebel States will immediately unite with the copperheads of the North, and what Jeff. Davis sought by war, will be proposed and accomplished by legislation, unless overawed by a standing army incompatible with the spirit of a Democratic government. The rebel debt will be assumed, or the Federal debt repudiated; slavery will be restored, and protected by the national arm, free labor and free men will exist only in name, and the traitors to the Union and the assassins of Abraham Lincoln will sit in the Presidental Chair, in the Cabinet, in Congress, and will command the army, and riot on the liberty of the people. These are the sentiments and apprehensions of at least one Union man, and I think the majority of Union men in Illinois.

A. J. G.

## THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Kentucky has doubtless witnessed many more animated and arduous political contests—certainly, several wherein a larger vote was polled—but never one wherein her own and the country's well-being were more deeply involved than in that which closes at her polls to-day. She has a full delegation to the next Congress (House) to elect, part of a Senate, with an entire Assembly; but the entire interest of the struggle hinges on her ratification or rejection of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing and prohibiting Slavery throughout the Union. And, at this distance, the result seems exceedingly doubtful.

The "Democratic and Conservative" opposition to that Amendment is very cleverly engineered. It is careful to make no issue with President Johnson; on the contrary, it professes very general and cordial friendship for his administration and policy. It does not even profess generally to expect or desire that the vitality of slavery may be restored and its life prolonged. But it intrenches itself behind "State Rights," insists that each State should deal with slavery as it shall see fit, thinks the slaveholders entitled to compensation for their vanishing "property," and makes its principal fight on that second clause of the Amendment which prescribes that

"Congress shall have power to enforce this provision [against future slavery] by appropriate legislation."

There is everything wicked and dangerous under this "white heap," say the "Democrats and Conservatives" —Negro Equality, Consolidation, Negro Suffrage, etc., etc. Mainly on this ground, they are making a very effective canvass. And then they have the advantage, in the most sharply contested districts, of running the candidates hitherto supported as "Union" by the great mass of the voters. Thus, in the Louisville District, we apprehend that Gen. Rousseau may be beaten for Congress by the Hon. Robert Mallory, the late member, though we are very confident that he could be beaten by nobody else.

The rival candidates for the more important posts are as follows:

| | Anti-Slavery. | Pro-Slavery. |
|---|---|---|
| Treasurer: | Wm. L. Neale, | James H. Garrard, |
| Congress: 1. | C. D. Bradley, | L. S. Trimble, |
| 2. | *Geo. H. Yeaman, | B. C. Ritter, |
| 3. | J. H. Lowry, | *Henry Grider, |
| 4. | Marion C. Taylor, | *Aaron Harding, |
| 5. | Lov. H. Rousseau, | *Robert Mallory, |
| 6. | *Green Clay Smith, | A. H. Ward, |
| 7. | Speed S. Fry, | George S. Shanklin, |
| 8. | *Wm. H. Randall, | Gen. T. T. Garrard, |
| 9. | Samuel McKee, | Col. J. Smith Hurtt. |

*Members of the late House.

The vote of the State last November was cast as follows:

Lincoln......27,786. McClellan......64,301.

McClellan's majority was 36,515, or about quadruple his majority in the only two other States that voted for him.

If Kentucky should now vote to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, we presume all serious resistance to its adoption will thenceforth be abandoned. We hope —and *only* hope—that she may do so.—*Tribune.*

## LABOR QUESTION IN VIRGINIA.

OPPRESSION OF THE NEGROES BY THEIR FORMER OWNERS.—PERSECUTION OF UNION MEN.—NEW YORK HERALD CORRESPONDENCE.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 1, 1865.

Public interest is still widely felt and expressed upon the subject of negro labor in the late rebellious States. The letters of various correspondents of the, *Herald* from different sections of the South, which they have been and still are traversing to throw all the light possible upon this and other complicated issues arising since the termination of the war, very fully set forth the existing state of facts evolved and involved in settling the grand problem of reconstruction. I have been at some pains to acquaint myself with the condition of affairs in the counties adjacent here, viz: Accomac and Northampton counties on the Eastern shore, and Mathews county, just above us.

IN THE FIRST TWO COUNTIES

many negroes, formerly held as slaves, are now hired by their former owners, and are to receive from five to ten dollars a year compensation. The former slaves hired at these small wages are given to understand that this is the extent of pay authorized by government. They are further told that the full privileges of freedom are not yet allowed them. It will be seen, therefore, that they are virtually as much slaves as ever. In these two counties, no encouragement is given to business enterprises or anything looking to a settlement by Northern people. Special opposition is now made to prevent anything being done to complete the Air Line Railroad project, the charter of which was obtained before the war.

In Mathews county there is little or no Union sentiment. Former slaves are told that they are slaves still, and are used as such. The negroes are told they will have their freedom by and by, as soon as government issues orders to that effect, which orders have not yet been promulgated.

AN EXAMPLE.

I have been told of one case where a colored man built a small hut and raised some crops for himself and family. He sent for his wife and children in another county, and the man with whom they were living, and their former owner, gave the colored man's wife a pass for ten days to go and see him, but refused to let her children go with her. At the expiration of the ten days, and contrary to the wishes of her husband, she returned for her children, thinking that if she did not go back they would be turned out of doors by their former owner, or receive some severe punishment. Her owner refused to let either her or the children go away, and so the case stands. Old residents known to be Union men feel unsafe. Soldiers of the late rebel army visit their dislike upon such men with special animosity by destroying their crops and maiming or killing their horses, cows and pigs. A Union man who came here three times during the war for protection has had his store robbed, a portion of his crops laid waste, and a valuable horse rendered useless by these anti-Union men. No civil authority has been established here yet, and the state of society is anything but pleasant to one known to have opposed secession or to venture by word or deed to show sympathy for the Union cause.

EQUAL RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE TO ALL.

The following document, which I leave to explain itself, is being extensively circulated in this department, and also in Norfolk and Portsmouth. A large number of leading and influential citizens have already subscribed their names to the paper.

The undersigned request that a convention of three delegates from each Congressional district of the United States be held at——, on——, for the purpose of devising means and measures to secure to all loyal citizens equal rights of suffrage, irrespective of sect, creed, birth or color. * * * *

The Fiend Still Raging.—The fiendish spirit of slavery (says the Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*,) survives its defeats on the battle-field, and delights in the most malignant exhibitions in the midst of rags and ruin. Pecuniary deprivation, the distress produced by an incredible loss of life, the exhaustion of the soil, and the actual sealing up of heretofore flourishing seaports, have not abated the pride of the leaders, nor completely disenchanted the people they have betrayed. * * * Governor Holden's letter to his friends now in New York, who went there from North Carolina, to attract emigration to that State, but were met by the rumor that the aristocratic leaders or former slaveholders were persecuting the Union men, white and colored, is a strong proof of the existence of a worse than disaffected feeling in that State; for, even while denying the rumor, and inviting emigration, he says that "if all the troops should be withdrawn, and we should not have an efficient police guard, there might, and probably would be, disturbance in some localities." The notorious Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, well known for his shameless and criminal violation of his obligations to God and the country, seeks to add to the ill-feeling of the Southerners by advising them not to pray for the President of the United States, because he is only to be noticed when the civil authority in Alabama is restored. The clear object of this reverend schismatic is to impress the people that Andrew Johnson is not President, and that it would be perfectly proper to begin and carry on another rebellion. Of Virginia and Tennessee you have had some fair specimens. The newspapers I read from the South are generally animated by the same feeling; and even the Southerners who come North to retrieve their fortunes, and to enjoy the protection of the Union they tried to destroy, seem to glory in the most insulting and disloyal language. I need not say how steadily I have sought to believe that these things could not be; and how, in and out of season, I have appealed to my old friends in the South to abandon their prejudices, to prepare for the new state of affairs, and to meet the government, at least half way, in its free and frequent offers of forgiveness and aid. I still cherish the hope that there is a large residuum of love for the Union, and of gratitude to the President, among that people. They cannot, however, remain obdurate and spiteful, and then complain of bitter consequences. *Do they ever think that all their demonstrations of anger and rebellion weaken the men of the free States who desire to be their friends?* There is scarcely an hour of the day that I am not told by some one who believes that the only plan for establishing on firm foundations the national authority is to class this whole people as being disloyal, and to deal unto them strong measures alone—that the rebel spirit is only intensified by the display of fraternal and friendly offices. Now, I am loth to act upon an assumption so harsh. Nor does that hesitation result from any solicitude for the government. In any case the government is safe and strong. It can endure all the burdens of the situation. But it is different with the South. It will be a sad sight to see forced upon the Executive the necessity of holding those communities by the strong arm, simply because the baffled leaders, priests, and slave-tyrants, have power enough to keep alive the bitter strifes and hates that ought to have been sepulchred with the rebellion.

Occasional.

## SOUTHERN PLOT TO OVERTURN THE NATIONAL CREDIT.

[The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes thus under date August 4, 1865.]

The present favorite Copperhead expedient *is to demand the admission into Congress of representatives from the late rebel States, elected by such bitter rebels as lately threw their ballots in Richmond, Virginia.* It is the great mission of the Democratic leaders. They are prompted to it by various motives. The rebel Congressmen will be the nucleus of a new Democracy, fashioned after the Breckinridge and Buchanan organizations which plunged the Nation into civil war. They will help the men who broke the old party, to resume control in the several Southern States. These reunited brethren can then proceed to repeal the war-measures of Congress, especially the odious confiscation laws. But, above all, when the doors are thrown open, and the rebel Congressmen are brought into the Capitol in triumph, THE ASSAULT UPON THE PUBLIC CREDIT AND UPON THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL SECURITIES WILL BEGIN IN TERRIBLE EARNEST. There will be consistency in this. The Democratic leaders have been laboring for four years to bring the bonds and currency of the government into disrepute. They have advised their followers to refuse the currency, and, above all, not to invest in the bonds. The key-note was given by James Buchanan, in 1861, after he had assisted to deplete the public treasury, to drag down the value of our national securities, to make us beggars for loans in the markets of the world, and to strip the government of nearly all her weapons of public defence and preservation. Under his lead his intimate friends bought real estate, rather than trust the government; and at his cue, the Democratic press rung with sombre prophecies of ruin to all who took the national notes, or confided in the national bonds. What was true of him was true of nearly all the same school. They fed the hopes of the foreigners who looked upon our financial scheme with amazement, and generally predicted its downfall. The fact that our debt is owed to the people alone, and that its repudiation would bring thousands of happy and industrious citizens to abject want, produces no pity in their bosoms. They, therefore, hail the idea of making an issue upon the admission of the rebels to Congress. To the rebels the National debt of the United States is a most odious sight. They know it was incurred to crush them and to abolish slavery. They know that their confiscated lands will be made to contribute to its liquidation. They know that, while not one dime of their own debt will ever be recognized, they will be compelled to help to raise the needed revenue for the payment of the interest and ultimately of the principal. They long, therefore, to get into the next Congress to unite with their Democratic brethren to vote against all revenue or appropriation bills, and boldly to raise and fight under the flag of Repudiation. The conspiracy has been duly organized, and involves more elements than the people would readily believe. I regard it as the great peril of the republic. Thus it is the duty of all patriots, apart from their own interests, to be ready to meet it. Under the most plausive and deceptive theories this infamous demand will be made. It has already contrived to secure the sanction of what are supposed to be great names. It contemplates the completest disgrace and the most astounding repudiation in civil history. I do not fear that it will succeed: because it is only necessary to expose such a plot to bring it to shame.

Occasional.

# Summary.

The empress Eugenie has just given $1,000 toward the erection of a French orphan asylum in New York.

Josh Billings says of the servants at Long Branch: "Most on em ar black, but menny ov em hav lived so long amung the wites that thay begin tu adop our kuller."

Glimpse of London.—It spreads over more than 120 square miles, contains 2,600 miles of streets, has 360,000 houses, a population of 3,000,000, and an assessed annual rental of over $60,000,000.

Within the present year the Chinese Government has completed the translation and publication of Wheaton's International Law, which is recognised there as the highest authority upon such questions.

A Kansas paper says: "Josh Billings often mars his productions by bad spelling; but frequently brings forth the most touching little gems of sentiment in our language." Joshua must go to school.

A few days since, it came out that of a hundred and seventy white men laboring on public works at Charleston, but three could write their names—while of a hundred and forty black men laboring at the same place and time, ninety-two signed their names.

The churches are deserted and desolate. City pastors seeking rest are off to the mountains, and their flocks follow them. A tour through the more prominent of this city's churches yesterday revealed a miserable attendance everywhere.

A soldier belonging to the 37th U. S. colored troops was murdered near Wilmington, N. C., on Tuesday last. His body was found floating in the river, the face and eyes horribly disfigured by buckshot. Six negroes have been arrested on suspicion. It was thought that he was murdered for money, as the regiment had just been paid off.

A call for a National Convention, to be composed of three delegates from each Congressional District in the country, to devise means for securing the voting privilege to the colored people, is being extensively circulated and signed in Norfolk, Portsmouth and other parts of Southeastern Virginia.

About 200 applications for pardon were received on Saturday at the Attorney-General's Office, 50 of which were recommended by Gov. Peirpont. Seventy-four were received from Mississippi. Among the petitions received on Saturday was that of Bishop Lynch of South Carolina, now in Rome.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says, "his present freedom is a bewildering novelty to the negro." What is it to his former master and mistress? When the servant of Seneca, the old philosopher and moralist, ran away, he coolly asked, "if my servant can do without me, cannot I do without him?" Let our bereaved Southern friends be as philosophical.

A gentleman from Marshall county, Miss., says that some planters still misunderstand their relations with the blacks, and treat them with extreme cruelty. He reports that one planter named Richards, who lives seventeen miles from Holly Springs, whipped recently one of his former slaves so severely that the black is not expected to live. His only offence was that he was found reading a Northern newspaper. A very serious misunderstanding.

Slavery in Kentucky.—The enumeration and valuation of slaves are now being taken in Kentucky. Returns from 79 out of 100 counties gives 125,860 slaves, valued at $5,726,-209, affording an average per head of $45 50. The number in the State in 1864 was 203,987, valued at $34,179,246, giving an average of $167 00 per head. Something of a depreciation in one year. The Auditor thinks that the total value of slaves in all the counties this year will not exceed $8,350,000.

A Well-Merited Brevet.—We are gratified to learn that Col. Edward Hallowell, of the 55th Massachusetts (colored) regiment, son of Morris L. Hallowell, of this city, has been breveted Brigadier General. This unsought for honor was conferred on Col. Hallowell for recognition of his gallantry and distinguished services in the field. It is a matter of public satisfaction when officers of merit are selected in this way, without any special pressure of their claims on the Department.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Strikes being in fashion in France, the bachelors of Marseilles, to the number of four thousand, between the ages of twenty and thirty, have held a meeting, and entered into an agreement not to ask any young woman in marriage until a complete change shall have taken place in the manner of living, and particularly in the dress of the fairer sex. The young men insist on greater simplicity in every respect, and a return to the more modest habits of a century or two ago.

The Roman National Committee has hit upon a novel way of expressing its sympathy with the United States. It has sent a portion of the wall of Servius Tullius, the sixth King of Rome, who was murdered, and on it has engraved the following inscription: "To Abraham Lincoln, twice President of the United States, this fragment from the wall of Servius Tullius, by which the memory of both brave defenders of liberty is joined, is given by the citizens of Rome, in the year 1865."

The West India Emancipation—Celebration of the Anniversary on Tuesday.—The colored people of New York and Brooklyn celebrated their thirty-first anniversary of emancipation in the West Indies, at Hanft's Myrtle-avenue Park, New York, on Tuesday morning. The exercises commenced at an early hour in the morning, and lasted till sundown, amusements of various kinds, enlivened by dancing and music, being the order of the day. Addresses were delivered in the afternoon by Prof. William Howard Day and Frederick Douglass, which were listened to with great interest by a large audience.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.—I am prepared (says a Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. News*) to put at rest all speculation concerning the trial of Jefferson Davis, so far as it relates to a Military Commission. I positively assert that President Johnson has decided that Mr. Davis shall not be tried by a Military Commission, notwithstanding he has been persistently urged to that course by the Radicals who thirst for more blood. And moreover I am perfectly satisfied that he will never be tried, but eventually will be permitted to leave the country.

The Distresses of the Colored People.—A lady, writing to us from Norfolk, Va. (says the Boston *Commonwealth*), appends the following: "At Newport News, the negroes find no friend in the soldier. The 5th Maryland regiment has, from the first, shown its hostility to the colored man. A white minister, who has been acting as teacher and missionary amongst them, reports that, a week ago, a number of them fired indiscriminately upon them. Two or three of them attacked him also, with tongue and fist, swearing, 'We don't want anybody teaching the d—d niggers.'"

A Rebel General sent to the Workhouse.—Last night officers Saffell and Hurdle, of the Fourth Ward, arrested at the National Hotel a man who was very drunk and was behaving very disorderly and indecently, whom they took to the station, when he gave the name of Benjamin G. Hill, and his occupation as a farmer from Tennessee. From papers found on his person he proved to be the Rebel Brig.-Gen. Benj G. Hill, of the Confederate States Provisional Army.

Hill has been on a bender here for some time, and the night before, he was in the hands of the police for paying a hackman his fare for hacking him several hours, in Confederate money, but was released on asserting that he had unintentionally made a mistake, and forking over the amount of good money. He has heretofore stood high in Tennessee, and for a number of years had been in the Legislature, for some time as Senator.

The law is no respecter of persons, and he not having in United States funds the amount of fine, Justice Walter committed him to the workhouse for 30 days, where he will doubtless do a little work for the benefit of the corporation. —*Saturday's Washington Star.*

The Dry Tortugas.—There are several islands bearing the name of Tortuga. The term is Spanish, and signifies a tortoise. The "Dry Tortugas" constitute an island group and bank in the Gulf of Mexico, about 120 miles west of Cape Sable in Florida. There are ten islets or keys in all. They consist of a coral formation, and have little vegetation except mangrove bushes. On one of them, known as "Bush Key" and "Garden Key," a lighthouse has been erected. At the beginning of the rebellion the government undertook the construction of Fort Jefferson, and sent thither refractory persons to work upon the fortifications. They are too remote from any populated place to enable prisoners to obtain means of escape; too desolate to invite trading vessels; and all articles of food must be supplied by government transports. The place furnishes a secure rather than an attractive place of residence.—*Evening Post.*

Production of Liquors.—The liquors distilled in the United States, during the year ending June 1, 1860, according to the census returns, were as follows:

| | No. gals. |
|---|---|
| New England States, | 4,023,630 |
| Middle States, | 37,188,199 |
| Western States, | 44,746,193 |
| Southern States, | 1,211,421 |
| California and Oregon, | 803,265 |
| Aggregate in the United States, | 88,002,988 |

The present consumption of the whole Union is fully as great as in 1860, and if the excise of $2 00 per gallon could be collected the revenue therefrom would amount to $176-000,000, or enough to pay the interest on the entire national debt when all the legal tenders are reduced to bonds and all the floating debt is funded. But the revenue actually derived from this source is not one-tenth of this amount. All the rest is lost by illicit distillation, smuggling and corrupt and unfaithful conduct of revenue officials.—*Chicago Trib.*

Million and a Quarter Dollars Stolen.—The veil of suspicion that has for months, and that of mystery which has for some days hung over the Custom House of this city, are beginning to fade away. It has become pretty evident that, while by reporting to Washington that Parkman, Brooks & Co. had deposited many thousands of dollars for the purchase of Seven-thirty Bonds, the books were made to balance; and while the Seven-thirty Bonds sent on were sold to Mr. Page for checks on the Commercial Bank, there has been somehow over $1,200,000 of the money of the Federal Goverment lost, squandered or stolen.

It is believed that the government will be able to secure such assets as will reduce the net loss to somewhere between $475,000 and 520,000. The general opinion is that the money was first advanced to carry through cotton speculations, and that the great fall in the prices brought ruin, which has been until very recently hidden by financial manœuvring.

To Europe in a Week.—It is stated that a company of the leading shipowners of New York have under consideration plans for building four magnificent vessels of eight thousand tons each, to be propelled by engines of two thousand five hundred horse-power, working two paddle wheels, of the usual kind, and two screw propellers—so that, in case of derangement of either set of machinery, the other set shall continue working without material impediment in the speed of the vessel.

These vessels are to be capable of carrying 2,500 passengers at the variable fares of $25, 50, and 75, according to the amount of accommodation required, between that city and Bristol, England. Meals are to be furnished on board the same as at any restaurant, and passengers can either eat or let it alone, as it may please them. The passage to Europe, it is believed, at eighteen miles an hour, will be made in seven days, while the great length of the vessels (nearly six hundred feet each) will overreach or materially control the waves, and prevent that terrible pitching motion that is more or less the dread of all sea-going travelers.

On last Saturday night a party of several young men made an attack at Rocky Neck, Connecticut, on the house occupied by a colored man named William H. Davenport, who is married to an Irish woman, with the avowed intention of inflicting punishment on the negro and his wife for their indulgence in matrimonial amalgamation. After the young men had been several times warned to leave, the mother of Davenport, an old negro woman of fifty or sixty, who was also in the house, fired upon them, and killed their leader, named Ludlam Chard. A coroner's investigation took place on Sunday and yesterday, when the jury in their verdict justified the shooting, as having been done in self-defence, and the old negro woman and her son were discharged.

The Right of Negroes to give Evidence in Civil Courts.—The difficulty relative to the right of negroes to appear in civil courts and give evidence, which prevailed in Alexandria the other day, and for which Gen. Augur provided a military court for such cases, has recently transpired in St. Mary's county, Maryland. Upon application to a justice of the peace in that county for a warrant to arrest a man for administering, unprovoked, a severe flogging to a negro, an appeal was made to Gov. Bradford to remove the justice from office for his refusal to act; but the Governor, under date of Aug. 3, responded in substance that the laws of Maryland supported the decision of the officer in question. Under these circumstances Gen. Howard has made known the facts to Gen. Augur with a recommendation that a court be organized in the above county for jurisdiction over this and similar cases.

Interesting Relic of Slavery—An Anti-Fugitive Apparatus.—Capt. Elias Smith, War Correspondent of the *Tribune*, while with Gen. Schofield's advance upon Raleigh, N. C., captured near Goldsborough a singular apparatus for the prevention of runaway negroes. It has a movable iron band that moves with a padlock around the waist, and another band of the same metal that goes about the neck, while an iron bar runs through both, and curves above the wearer's head at an elevation of some three feet, with a cow bell attached. By this means the negro cannot move without being heard, and is little likely to attempt escape. The anti-fugitive frame weighs about nine pounds, and would, of course, retard the motions of the wearer who cannot reach the bell above his head. It is a curious affair, and the writer, frequently as he has been in the South before and since the war, and familiar as he is with plantation life, has never before seen anything like it. As a relic of a past era of bondage and barbarity it is interesting, and we learn that Mr. Henry L. Stewart, who showed it to us, designs presenting it to Barnum for his new collection.

## AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

*Acknowledgments from July 1st to August 1st, 1865.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1328 | David Scott, Lewiston, Me. | $1 50 |
| 1317 | Wm. B. Smith, Machias, " | 5 00 |
| 1362 | Benj. Cheever, Portsmouth, N. H. | 3 00 |
| 1287 | John S. Verity, Manchester, " | 3 00 |
| 1332 | Alex. Ransom, Boston, Mass. | 1 50 |
| 1360 | Miss R. Bradford, Boston, " | 3 00 |
| 1302 | S. A. Safford, Boston, " | 3 10 |
| 1356 | J. Wetherbee, Jr. Boston, " | 3 00 |
| 1356 | J. W. Le Barnes, Boston, " | 3 00 |
| 1333 | Sam. W. Richards, Boston, " | 3 00 |
| 1356 | Wellington, Bros. Boston, " | 3 00 |
| 1352 | Mrs. Lydia L. Walker, Leominster, Mass. | 3 00 |
| 1334 | Mrs. Ellen F. Rockwood, Natick, " | 1 50 |
| 1334 | Otis G. Cheever, Sheldonville, " | 1 50 |
| 1353 | Jos. Southwick, Grantville, " | 3 00 |
| 1352 | Mrs. M. Brooks, Concord, " | 3 00 |
| 1352 | Female A. S. Society | 3 00 |
| 1330 | H. H. Bigelow, Worcester, " | 1 50 |
| 1330 | Wm. H. Burbank, " " | 1 50 |
| 1354 | Rev. T. J. Mumford, Milton, " | 1 00 |
| 1352 | S. W. Hutchinson, Lunenburg, " | 3 00 |
| 1338 | Sarah Clay, Lowell, " | 1 50 |
| 1326 | W. H. Woodbury, Holyoke, " | 7 50 |
| 1352 | Lauren Wetmore, Wolcottville, Conn. | 3 00 |
| 1351 | A. C. Bunker, New York City, N. Y. | 3 00 |
| 1360 | J. D. Yates, " " | 3 00 |
| 1310 | Henry Abell, " " | 5 00 |
| 1320 | A. McNeil, " " | 3 00 |
| 1339 | Miss White, " " | 1 50 |
| 1327 | D. A. Pratt, Lyons, " | 1 00 |
| 1336 | Mrs. Lewis Bashford, Lyons, " | 1 50 |
| 1326 | Rev. K. S. Jervis, " " | 1 50 |
| 1362 | Mrs. D. W. Parshal, " " | 3 00 |
| 1362 | Geo. W. Wickson, " " | 3 00 |
| 1334 | Mr. John Merchant, " " | 1 50 |
| 1334 | John Munn, " " | 1 50 |
| 1350 | Geo. H. Havens, Moriah, " | 2 00 |
| 1352 | Matthias Hutchinson, Ledyard, " | 3 00 |
| 1360 | Edgar Avery, " " | 3 00 |
| 1356 | Wm. Wilcox, E. Genoa, " | 3 00 |
| 1356 | Nelson Parsons, N. Lansing, " | 3 00 |
| 1356 | Wm. H. Osmun, " " | 3 00 |
| 1341 | C. T. Beach, East Otto, " | 2 00 |
| 1346 | Phebe B. Dean, Waterloo, " | 3 00 |
| 1358 | Benj. Ogden, Peruville, " | 3 00 |
| 1358 | Capt. W. E. Mount, " " | 3 00 |
| 1360 | Mrs. Sarah Darling, " " | 3 00 |
| 1334 | Asa Crittenden, McLean, " | 1 50 |
| 1360 | E. Hanchet, " " | 3 00 |
| 1334 | C. S. Benson, E. Lansing, " | 1 50 |
| 1360 | Mrs. Sally Blanchard, Etna, " | 3 00 |
| 1360 | Asa Crocker Kings, Ferry, " | 3 00 |
| 1334 | Mrs. Fanny Goodyear, " " | 1 50 |
| 1360 | Phebe F. Tallcot, Sherwoods " | 3 00 |
| 1360 | Hannah E. Fell, " " | 3 00 |
| 1360 | Sylvester Weeks, " " | 3 00 |
| 1334 | Mrs. H. J. Myers, " " | 1 50 |
| 1360 | Harrison Dodge, Skaneateles, " | 3 00 |
| 1300 | Julia A. Wilbur, E. Avon, " | 2 25 |
| 1343 | J. Elizabeth Jones, Oneida Castle, N. Y. | 2 00 |
| 1300 | Geo. Martin, Hightstown, N. J. | 14 50 |
| 1308 | Wm. Whitehead, Trenton, " | 3 00 |
| 1311 | W. F. Day, Elizabeth, " | 1 62 |
| 1308 | Rachel Hancock, Hancock's Bridge, N. J. | 4 50 |
| 1336 | E. C. Warrington, Swedesboro, " | 3 00 |
| 1311 | Jas. Martin, Jr. Burlington, " | 3 86 |
| 1356 | David Pettit, Salem, " | 3 00 |
| 1313 | J. W. Van Leer, Wallace, Pa. | 4 80 |
| 1313 | Dr. Hiram Corson, Plymouth Meeting, Pa. | 4 80 |
| 1382 | Sam'l McFarland, Washington, " | 3 00 |
| 1327 | Geo. W. Ashton, Orbisonia, " | 1 00 |
| 1360 | G. W. Van Fleet, Pulaski, " | 3 00 |
| 1300 | Wm. Whitson, Mifflin, " | 1 05 |
| 1300 | Rev. A. B. Bradford, Enon Valley. " | 1 60 |
| 1300 | D. T. Herriott, Hermitage, " | 4 50 |
| 1300 | Thos. Thompson, " " | 4 60 |
| 1300 | John F. Herriott, " " | 90 |
| 1302 | Grace Ann Lewis, Kimberton, " | 4 25 |
| 1299 | B. Schofield, Manayunk, " | 3 00 |
| 1317 | John Travner, Hayesville, " | 1 50 |
| 1348 | Leonard Rhone, Centre Road, " | 3 00 |
| 1305 | Joseph H. Heston, Pineville, " | 1 00 |
| 1256 | Jane Scott, Newtown, " | 3 75 |
| 1322 | Miss Kate Lutz, Alleghany City, " | 1 50 |
| 1321 | Esther Roberts, Westchester, " | 3 00 |
| 1308 | Thos. Lightfoot, Three Tuns, " | 3 75 |
| 1308 | Martha Whitson, Steelville, " | 4 50 |
| 1310 | Jolly Longshore, Yardleyville, " | 1 62 |
| 1340 | Jos. Lewis, Jr. Newtown Square, " | 3 00 |
| 1336 | Geo. Keim, Pottstown, " | 3 00 |
| 1300 | Chas. W. Wharton, Philadelphia, " | 4 00 |
| 1308 | Rev. J. S. Lame, " " | 2 00 |
| 1300 | Wm. M. Meredith, " " | 4 18 |
| 1396 | Mary P. Egan, " " | 3 00 |
| 1308 | Dr. Henry T. Child, " " | 4 50 |
| 1856 | Edward Green, " " | 3 00 |
| 1334 | John W. Harris, " " | 4 50 |
| 1352 | Geo. Pennock, " " | 3 00 |
| 1300 | Dr. Edwin Griffin, " " | 1 04 |
| 1342 | Rev. M. B. Adams, Laceyville, Ohio, | 5 00 |
| 1314 | H. P. Abell, Welshfield, " | 1 50 |
| 1332 | Rev. Sam'l Mower, Brooklyn, " | 2 00 |
| 1327 | H. P. Baker, Mesopotamia, " | 5 00 |
| 1362 | Wm. Parker, Cleveland, " | 3 00 |
| 1362 | Madison Filley, " " | 3 00 |
| 1336 | Freeman H. Morris, " " | 1 50 |
| 1308 | Benj. Gass, Lexington, " | 4 50 |
| 1336 | Solomon Steward, Mansfield, " | 3 50 |
| 1360 | Angeline Hall, Washington, D. C., | 3 00 |
| 1360 | W. Hopkins, (3 subs.) Waterloo City, Ind. | 9 00 |
| 1326 | S. B. Woolworth, Lafayette, " | 7 50 |
| 1308 | H. H. Johnson, Leesburgh, " | 1 50 |
| 1364 | Mrs. Ann E. Ridgeley, Mier, Ill. | 3 00 |
| 1317 | P. Crandall Philleo, Cordovia, " | 2 00 |
| 1356 | Mrs. Dr. Cutter, Cold Water, Mich. | 3 00 |
| 1338 | Mrs. M. E. Converse, New Oregon, Wis. | 2 00 |
| 1306 | E. H. Gillette, Desmonies, Iowa, | 2 30 |
| 1252 | Rev. Wm. M. Scott, Burmah, E. I. | 5 76 |

*Donations.*

| | |
|---|---|
| J. D. Yates, N. Y. City, (pledge at Annual Meeting) | 5 00 |
| W. Hopkins Waterloo, City, Ind. | 1 00 |

# PEACE AND PERIL.

## A DISCOURSE,

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON,

*Minister of the Free Church at Lynn, Preached June 18, 1865.*

"This is the way of rest; give rest to the weary. This is the way of safety."—*Isaiah xxviii., 12.*

PEACE has come, the long-wished for, the healer, the comforter. Four years of bloody strife, of anguish and devastation unspeakable, have ended in the return of the national supremacy, and rebellion lies physically, if not morally, dead. Our heroes are marching homeward, amidst the plaudits of the people they have saved. Let all arms be opened to welcome, all hearts to honor and love them. The red garments, rolled in blood, are laid aside; the torn flags are lifted into their sacred niches; the hot cannon wheeled into the arsenals, the triumphant songs which announce the invincibility of republican institutions, the perpetuity of the Free State, are floating across the willing seas. They that took the sword against their country have perished by the sword. All that *physical* force can do towards annihilating the spirit of treason and secession has been done.

Our materal triumph is complete. Never, in all history, so swift and utter a collapse as that of the physical force of this rebellion. It is not merely crushed. It is buried in ignominy; the proud cities are desolated—the scornful politicans who wound the North around their fingers are fugitives and vagabonds, or await trembling their sentence from the Courts of the Nation; their leader sunk beneath contempt. And the cry of horror from the whole civilised world which will greet the full revelation of their barbarous conduct of this war, will echo through all coming ages to proclaim their physical overthrow the righteous judgment of God.

All that the sword can do is done. Praise to our soldiers, our generals, our immortal President, faithful unto martyrdom; to our loving women who have ministered to the wounded and sick; to all courageous and true souls who have kept the people hopeful and helped them to bear the sacrifices and woes of civil war. But praise, more than all, to Him who has guided us where we knew not how to guide ourselves—who has saved us in spite of all follies, blunders, infidelities; who has steadily opened eyes that refused to see, and ever provided moral and physical supplies to meet every need; who has, by terrible lessons, forbidden the people to pause, and made them confess that which they persisted in rejecting—raising the slave to be their liberator, that they might hear, through all this desolation, but the cry of justice to him.

Most blessed is peace—advancing, like the spring days with their wealth of fragrance and flowers—laden with comforts, compensations, promises—uplifting the bowed head of the people, beckoning on to prosperity, security, and the noblest civilisation the world has ever dreamed of, all made possible by this purification of blood. Even the fearful loss of life and treasure have left the vital resources of the State unweakened, nay, made their exhaustless fountains plain. O, precious opportunity—how dearly purchased! how solemn in its appeal for noblest use, in the name of all races and ages yet to be!

The whole war has been the divine sign that the sword must serve the spirit; that material victory comes of moral fidelity, that force is justified only by justice. Look back through the storm of battle—what else have the cannon thundered in our ears—what else have the blighted homes, the low graves watered by a Nation's tears, enforced? What else has the cruel strife of brother against brother yielded in compensation for its inhumanity and its shame?

God has saved us, and not we ourselves. Only when we began to do justice did we begin to be victorious at home and secure from interference abroad. So long as half-hearted tampering with treason and rebellion lasted, so long as slavery was gently dealt with, so long our blood and treasure flowed in vain. That policy changed, an enemy invincible for years fell at the first touch of earnest moral purpose, in three months only, every day of which resounded with the crashing of his fall. The negro, ignored from the beginning, stood forth the centre of purpose, the sign of God's will in the heavens. For our own sakes, we bade him be free—and on that even, selfish and inadequate as it was, the heavens smiled. "This is my beloved son, hear him—and all shall be yours." At the touch of God, awoke the slumbering soul of the negro to greet the call. He saved us—he shamed our doubts—he summoned to life all that was noble, generous, redeeming in the heart of the people. He cleared the conscience; he pointed the way of atonement; he opened the door of progress in all that saves, adorns, dignifies a State. Every step in his behalf paid off debt that was being exacted in blood. Every step in his behalf was an enduring corner-stone fixed amidst the bloody seas that swept away all considerations but such as were so secured.

"Behold I have laid a foundation-stone; a tried, precious, deep-laid foundation-stone. He that trusteth therein shall not flee away."

We thanked God for these blessed harvests the war was bearing; for these illuminations its dark hours enforced, these rectifications its stern goads compelled. We had come to feel that it was the most precious education this or any people ever had. And we prayed that it might not end, till God had taught us all our duty to the oppressed, and all unwilling minds and hearts had accepted the brotherhood by which only the Republic can live.

Suddenly this terrible teacher, whose wrathful brows overhung eyes of tenderest love, is withdrawn. He has departed suddenly as he came. And the stern voice of conscience is asking how we have used his teachings, what we have gained of moral sight and strength to carry us into the perilous hours of the coming peace. The rapidity with which the rebellion has collapsed should warn us that it cannot be dead. A force is never lost; it is only transformed or hid. And no transformation of the power which has been waging equal war with the Nation, which has swept the whole South and subsidised multitudes at the North, can yet have been effected. It is latent, in the same form, still, more dangerous because far more subtle than before.

Let us not overestimate the amount of moral conversion effected by the war. Surely there has been a mighty change in public opinion. The Constitution no longer protects slavery. The loyal part of the Nation has acquiesced in the proclamation overthrowing it in the name of public necessity. The Church and the State alike renounce and abjure it. The Supreme Court is on the side of freedom. The negro has earned respect as a soldier, as a loyal citizen, as capable of education and self-government, and eager beyond all precedents among enslaved races for all that makes the dignity and honor of a freeman. It is too late for any reasonable person to pretend that he is not *proved* to be the best material now existing at the South for future republican civilisation. The conscience of the Nation can no more overlook the immensity of the debt we owe him than it can forget the acres he has tilled unpaid, the land he has saved with unstinted sacrifice, the bitter hatred he has for our sake incurred from the dominant race among whom his lot is to be cast. To all this the Nation may be insensible and unfaithful, but it can never plead ignorance of its duty. That duty begins to be performed both by private benevolence and public polity. The Freedman's Aid Societies are thoroughly organised; they concentrate the earnest zeal of hundreds of thousands on the education and improvement of the colored race. The State has established a Bureau for the same purpose, the character of whose influence is yet to be tested. Thus far it is a crippled dependant on the caprices of military power.

If we fail in bringing the negro to the full rights of a citizen, we sin against the largest light, against a knowledge purchased at terrible price. Yet, what is henceforward to be done, must come without these goads to whose sharp stings we owe what we have already accomplished. Let us look honestly and without self delusions, and see where we stand.

Slavery cannot be said to have been definitely abolished. The Constitutional Amendment has not passed the ordeal of the States. Upon the theory of the President that the Southern populations have not forfeited their rights to vote as States, we require their aid to carry this measure. And in their present temper, there seems little likelihood of our receiving it. The spirit of slavery, physically subjugated there, is morally unchanged. And the Proclamation of Emancipation may at any day be rescinded by State action, after our armies are removed. I do not know what there is to forbid it, upon the present executive theory of the unaltered rights of States. There is no guarantee for the rights of the loyal as against the disloyal element at the South, but the enactment of negro suffrage. There is no other protection for the freedom we have already given the colored race than this armor of the ballot; there is no greater discouragement to their efforts at self improvement than to refuse this basis for self respect; no meaner injustice to their services military and naval than to subject them to the control of returning rebels; no measure more suicidal than to give political, anti republicanism, still powerful at the North, the benefit of sixteen senators and a hundred or more representatives elected by semi-loyal or disloyal voters, on a basis which will give the South a larger relative vote than it had before the rebellion. Can you believe that we are to rebuild this Union in a way so fatuous, so mean, so wicked?

Never was path of duty clearer. The war has swept away all the theoretic obstacles to measures requisite for the public safety. It has left but one proper test of qualification for citizenship at the South, that of *loyalty*. It has given ample means of holding the rebel territory under military rule till that test can be faithfully applied. It has pointed with absolute command to the colored freedmen as the very first who should be enrolled on the lists that shall designate who are the people of the South, and as such, are competent to take part in the reorganization of the Southern States. An awful tragedy enforced the lesson. Yet it is not accepted.

The President's policy of reconstruction is a bitter disappointment to all who recognise these rights and these duties. It is a path alike of moral darkness and national peril. We must recede from it, if we would be saved. This is its substance: no crime can invalidate the claim of rebel populations to the original rights of States. No merit can give the loyal negro a claim for reward, or even justice, as against these. The old State laws at the South concerning voters did but lie dormant through all this treason and revolution; with peace and submission they revive. *They alone are sacred.* A rebellion that has shaken the Constitution and rent slavery out of its heart gives humanity, christianity, justice, eternal law no power to touch, no right to modify them. A public necessity, enforced by perils past description, counts as nothing beside a tradition of State rights. It was a theory of State rights which precipitated the rebellion. It is a theory of State rights that still blocks the path of duty and safety; and threatens the ruin of all we have gained.

Friends, what every man who loves his country, and who means, with God's help, to save her through justice, should insist upon is this, that the stupendous magnitude of this treason and revolt, and the malignity of the poison that circulates through the social structure, not only amply justifies any measure on the part of this government which is consistent with humanity and justice, but renders the citation of theoretic State rights against such measures an impertinence and a crime. It would have originally justified the reduction of those rebel States to the status of territories; and if the plan of Mr. Sumner had been adopted, we should have been spared much conflict that is now before us. They have forfeited every right but to be held in military subjection until free institutions have taken firm root, and there is unquestionable loyalty enough to ensure the equal rights of all. But though we have not assumed the authority to do these things, *we have already interfered with State rights sufficiently to disqualify us from raising any such plea against negro suffrage.* On the plea of *military necessity* we have abolished slavery surely, a hitherto scarcely questioned State right. On the plea of authority to punish treason, we exempted from amnesty whole classes of men, who, on the theory of State rights, will be entitled, upon taking the oath of allegiance, to resume the functions of citizens. Both these measures have been carried out by executive proclamation. We have confiscated landed estates, by the same means. It is surely idle to pretend we cannot go a step farther, and institute conditions of peace and restoration which the public safety demands. The necessity is as pressing as was the military necessity for emancipation, and the judicial necessity for punishment by disfranchisement and confiscation. Doubtless the Supreme Court, if consulted, would so declare. *We have swallowed the camel, shall we strain at the gnat?* Are constitutional scruples light as air before the needs of the white race; and do they press with a weight that cannot be lifted when they stand in the way of the black? Can it be pretended that the interests of the negro can be entrusted to this so-called "Southern loyalism?" It is no question of believing men honest till they are proved the contrary, no question of a reasonable charity and trust. The facts are too plain to be blinked. In Tennessee emancipation with these men, as defined by their legislative action, means the refusal of credence to a colored witness—the hiring out of colored vagrants to the highest bidder—means distinctions unblushingly drawn between "free negroes" and those not free. In Virginia and elsewhere it means a fixed rate of wages for the freedman at $5 a month, less clothing and medical attendance—in other words the old unpaid labor of slavery. It means usage so barbarous as to have required the direct interference of government. In Louisiana, reconstruction begins with the appointment of judges of known hostility to the negro. The President's Governor of North Carolina, who is to initiate the new State reconstruction already talks of *governing* and *governed* classes, and proceeds in the very spirit of the slave-master. There is but one testimony as to the hatred of the poor whites towards the blacks. There is but one testimony as to the dislike of the Southern population to see this formerly enslaved class educated or elevated in any way. Neither President Johnson nor any other public man in the land can be ignorant that to put the negro in their power is to ensure his political and social *misery.* Is this the *rest* we prepare for the weary race, whose burden was already too heavy to be borne? Can it be pretended that the *interest of the Nation* can be safely entrusted to this so-called "Southern loyalism!" In Virginia, the very first elections sweep the State for disloyal men. In Washington the returned secessionists carry the polls and expel from office the trustworthy men, and threaten to bring back the old anarchy. Every genuine loyalist from the South tells us we are foolish beyond measure in imagining a change of heart in that defeated, but unsubdued people; that they hate everything Northern more fiercely than ever, that they are ready material for political combinations of the most fatal kind. The agent of the American Unitarian Association returns from a visit of observation to South Carolina and Georgia, to inform us "that the large majority of persons in civil life are as unfit to be trusted for fidelity to the government, except so far as it is enforced, as they were during the rebellion;" and that "the large mass of the army" is made up of "unprincipled and ignorant men, whose only political principles are hatred of the Northern Black Republicans, and support of the sovereignty of States, and their only religious belief the divine appointment of slavery;" in short, of "border-ruffians," as you might expect it to be. And letters to the New York *Times* of a detailed character and evidently by a careful observer, describe the state of affairs in the South-west Gulf States just as it has been represented throughout the rebellion. "Union men cannot breathe freely apart from the military authorities." "Even on their way to the government commissary to procure rations, these returned rebels abuse the government and people of the United States with terrible bitterness." "You would suppose from their speeches that the rebellion was yet in its glory." "Their barbarities on the negroes are such as must rouse an indignation that will reach the very heavens." This is the section which the last reconstruction proclamation is to bring into the Union as a white suffrage! It is indeed incredible that we should need any other evidence to assure us of this state of things than the ordinary laws of human nature. Or is it pretended that the blacks are not fit for the suffrage? It is enough to say that they are the fittest of all material at the South, since they are at least, loyal; since they are at least endowed with the love of civilised life, and are properly the only laboring class that exists there. At least they only can control disloyalty. It is a mean dishonest subterfuge for the North to bring this objection to negro suffrage, knowing what classes they suffer to vote at their own polls. The pretences alleged against this claim are intolerable. One cannot treat them with patience. It is hard to restrain one's indignation, when one reads of those Unionists of a day's standing, manufactured into voters, as if an oath of allegiance could change the skin of a leper—and then turns to the mild, dignified patriotic statement of their just claims to citizenship by the colored men of Petersburg, disfranchised in the name of the exclusive rights of such creatures as these. But the case is even darker. At least there are thousands of this race whose public services will cover with eternal infamy the name of a government which shall refuse them a share in the citizenship their blood has secured for every white man in this land.

The President's theory is *too fatal to be right.* If it be true, then not only can this mass of pro-slavery and potential treason choose its sixteen senators and its hundred representatives in its own image, but this band of disloyalists can *claim* admission to Congress in the name of their recognised States—nor can any power known to this government refuse them. The disloyal Democracy of the North will join them, and this powerful faction will reconstitute an opposition, fully capable of staying all progress in the direction of justice and liberty, perhaps of overturning for a time what we have already gained: The President's theory of State Rights is too dangerous to be admissible. It cuts the very arteries of the State. It forbids the suppression of this rebellion. It entrenches the disloyalty, which no man can ignore, within a fortress which neither Congress nor the Supreme Court is likely to disturb. It settles beforehand the whole question of the condition of the Southern people, by putting it in the hands of the old voters under a pro-slavery law. They who sustain it are foreclosing their own lips from protesting against its consequences.

In assuming this final disposal of the question of reconstruction, it seems to me, the President exceeds his power. In the exercise of what constitutional function does he decide that the States retain these rights, and proceed to reconstruct them accordingly? These are civil and judicial matters. What has the Executive or the Military Power to do with them? Have Congress and the Supreme Court no rights in this reconstruction? It was easy to keep the Southern population under military rule until Congress could be summoned—why this headlong haste? Why, upon a mere private opinion as to State rights which as a lover of justice and his country, and as one who had pledged his services to the colored race, he *must hold reluctantly*. has he assumed the responsibility of doing what Congress and the Supreme Court, if only consulted or left to act, would perhaps have found needless or improper? He has indeed but followed the example of President Lincoln; and the reconstruction of the other States goes on the very same principles as that of Louisiana by his predecessor. But in neither case can I discover the constitutional authority for these executive proceedings. The rebellion appears to have insensibly extended the Presidential jurisdiction beyond all definite limits. If this is unavoidable, it is but fair to ask that it do not contract itself with special scruples where a little boldness might serve the cause of justice and the Nation.

President Lincoln was all mercy and forgiveness toward the rebellion. His cruel death brought in a new spirit. President Johnson has been all zeal to punish treason. And the Nation shares this avenging wrath. But before these atonements can end, there must be another zeal, as intense, for righting the wrongs that have brought them on us. All well enough to punish treason. And yet when the Nation at this moment echoes the watchword of the new President, that the people must comprehend that treason *is the blackest of crimes*—it confesses that all its woes have not taught it the lesson of the hour. Treason is *not* the blackest of crimes. Treason is not so black as the mother that bore it. The root of our woes is not so much treason as tyranny; not so much revolt against government as it is oppression of God's poor. And we shall never settle this strife till we take that truth home to our consciences. This false emphasis upon treason has run through the whole war, and is not yet removed. And it makes our Administration this day as cool toward the right of the hand that drops the musket to take up the ballot as it is hot for the destruction of traitors. Well enough to punish treason: but I honestly confess to you that *I would gladly see every imprisoned traitor set free by the authority of the government if thereby I could have the zeal for his destruction converted into the resolution to deal justly by the men who have fought our battles, and for whose rights the eternal God pleads with this Nation.* If you hang every rebel leader, and have not this, you have not taken one step for the security of the State. But you will not hang all these—you will not touch a hair of the heads of Northern traitors worse than these, and ten times more dangerous—you will suffer a monstrous leaven of sympathy with slavery and rebellion to remain fermenting amidst all this loyal ardor for hanging rebels.

All the treason we shall punish will be as dust in the balance compared with what we leave unscourged, nay invite to fresh opportunity by our headlong reconstruction. Ready with its new-born professions of loyalty, alike at the North and the South, it is generously welcomed to office and honor, and all the means of political reaction and crime against humanity are passing into its hands. It takes courage from the indifference of the Administration to the claims of the negro and its readiness to restore their old status to his oppressors. It has already taken these hints, and begins to assail the agitation of the question of negro-suffrage, on the pretence of rallying around the Administration. It will be strengthened in this attempt by the reconciling influences of peace, the demands for conciliation and good feeling, the necessity of political quiet to the operations of trade. Do not put too much faith in the power of Northern immigration to bring free institutions at the South. Northern labor and Northern trade will take the status of the negro as government settles it. It will trample down to-morrow any human rights that stand in the way of its pecuniary interest. It has done so at the great West, whence the greater part of this immigration will proceed. It will begin in the same way at the South. It will try to overreach, to compel the black race and to get its labor at its own price. Eventually, it will have to grant political equality to save itself. But these moral necessities of labor only gradually reveal themselves, and the first steps will be in the old direction, where lies the whole social animus of the white Southern population. There will be time enough given these to do vast mischief in the way of *political reaction.* The course of the Administration has given this a prodigious impulse. It has roused to new hope every discouraged and demoralised rebel sympathiser and pro-slavery demagogue in the land. It will have a powerful influence on the character of the coming Congress. It will turn that inert mass that makes the larger part of the loyal Republican, as it does of every political party, in the direction of that policy toward the negro which these reactionists desire. With the aid of a hundred and fifty new Southern members of Congress, they will turn on the Republican party and say to its leaders, follow us, or go under. This is what the new President is preparing for himself, unless saved by the action of the people and Congress: either to make a futile stand against the huge opposition to Freedom his own measures have raised, or else to go over to it, and wield the State in its interest. It is not well to silence and smooth away the protest which is needed to warm the Executive of these dangers, and to inform him that the people will not see their future thus surrendered to their foes. It is no idle panic this. The Executive has already shown a power of resisting evidence on this subject that calls for the unmistakable voice of popular admiration. The Executive thoroughly knows the hate which the war has superadded to the inveterate contumacy and insubordination of the rebel population. Yet it treats them as if this could be effaced in an hour, and yield to such a spirit as citizenship demands. It knows them utterly ignorant and intolerant of free institutions, yet it hastens to give them not self-government only, but control of the destinies of a disfranchised race. It cannot but know that it is discouraging the hopes of the freed people, crushing out their motives for self-education and self-help. It knows that it is committing them into the hands of their enemies, helpless and naked. It knows that it is doing bitter and shameful injustice to heroic men to whom we owe our preservation. It knows that it is putting the loyality of these outraged patriots to a test more terrible than any equal number of white men in this country could stand; that it is adding a new fiery ordeal to the endurance, forbearance, and christian patience of this long suffering race; that it is adding burdens to the weary, and not giving rest. It cannot plead for this policy that backwardness of the people which made its predecessor so cautious in his advance toward the overthrow of Southern privilege and caste. The death of the late President aroused a spirit on whose wings the present Executive could have carried the Nation as far in this direction as the boldest lover of liberty could ask. Yet it has not taken one step in advancing the Louisiana policy which we had hoped the solemn tragedy of last April had rebuked. Whatever reason may weigh with the Administration against all this knowledge and this opportunity, it is time that the people. at least, appreciated both; time that they taught the men who are to meet next October or December in their name what the safety of the country and its favor with the God of its salvation demands.

If the President hesitates in this manifest duty from any doubt of the Nation's support, let the assurance be given without delay. If he is to disappoint the hopes consecrated to our hearts by that solemn hour when, under God, he seemed our only reliance, and when we caught in devout thankfulness at all those wonderful leadings and preparations in his past life that looked so providential, and remembered, almost as a promise from God, his words to the dusky multitudes that like little children put their trust in him—if he is to prove all this a bitter delusion, then we cannot know it too soon, nor rouse ourselves too resolutely to meet the weight of such a blow.

But we will trust no such sorrow and shame awaits us. We will believe he but waits the people's voice; that, as we have been assured, he would gladly be forced into a new policy thereby. We are not ignorant that a new President must naturally see many lions in the way of his nobler impulses; that he is oppressed by a sense of responsibilities before unfelt; that the weight of all warring factions comes upon his single judgment. He begins with steps that threaten the least amount of change in existing relations. He fortifies himself with legal forms and precedents. He will be against progress till he hears that voice unmistakably commanding him to advance, which politicians in this country dread more than foreign statesmen do a Pope, a Czar or an Emperor, the voice of the people who hold him to account. From every tongue let it be uttered, from every press and every pulpit, from every State Capitol, from every public convention which the names of our public men can summon together—let it be spoken with all the solemnity which the sense of a great peril and a momentous duty can inspire—let it be proclaimed in the ears of the Executive by every trusted leader in the cause of Liberty: *It is not the will of this Republic to end the glorious struggles of Liberty with new outrage on the poor, new ingratitude to its preservers, new license to treason, new insults to the just commands of God.*

We shall have to deal righteously. It is a bitter blunder to attempt reorganizing those rebel communities on any other than a republican, christian basis. It is a shame that after all we have suffered and learned, we should be found still putting our straws of technicality in the way of moral necessities which a thousand Constitutions cannot withstand. But we shall not free ourselves from duty by our blunders or our shames. We shall suffer, if need be, ten times what we have yet suffered, but we shall learn no safety but in giving rest to the weary; no peace but to speak peace to them. State rights are as stubble and Federal proclamations are as chaff before the heaven-sent Fire that burns in the veins of this people, utterly to consume its evil thought, to melt its heart of stone and give it a heart of flesh. God be thanked, the past has taught us that *God is here.* New thunderbolts will wrench open the closing eyes of men who think that returning rebels can be trusted, and that loyal negroes can wait until such as these shall grant them the liberty to govern themselves and protect the State. If bloody Kansas, and the civil war, and hideous conspiracies to murder, poison and consume by fire are not enough, the malignant spirit with which we are dallying will find new ways with which to teach us that to dally with it is the worst of crimes and the bitterest of curses.

No such reconstruction as this can stand; nothing can stand at the South that is not the work of the people of the South; and this is *not* the work of the people. It cannot stand, for it gives power to those with whom to have power is to make the whole civilised world shudder at their use of it. They know not how to hide their shame. If one tithe of the accounts we hear from Virginia and Alabama of the ferocious barbarities practised on unoffending negroes from sheer malice be true, it is enough to startle the dullest into asking, in horror, where this sort of reconstruction is to end. Already it has become necessary to remove the authorities of Richmond for taking the preference shown by government to the interest of the returning rebel over those of the loyal negro as a permission cruelly to persecute, imprison, and torment these unoffending people. Already the loyalists of the South are representing to the administration the hopelessness of their condition under the present order of things. Already the colored people of the South are peaceably, loyally, and with dignity, presenting their claims to its attention. Already prominent public men are urging them on the President.

Let us not despair, nor doubt. It is one of those hours of moral peril, threatening new tragedies and painful lessons, which have come many times before, kindling us to fresh energy, and teaching us when past to trust a guardian God. Whatsoever penalty they foreshadow they do not forebode destruction. They but summon us to new ardor in this struggle, whose anxieties and endeavors are the best of our life, after all, and save us, God be thanked, from utter absorption in material gains. Silenced be the fear of overhaste or overzeal. Heed no counsel of timorous partisans, in presence of the cry of justice, that fills the Heaven and Earth with awe! Great things have been done already, but greater remain to be done. War has but opened the gates of justice a little way. It took these giant shoulders to start them with a shock. Now let them be lifted high, that the King of Glory may come in. We hailed the bright foregleams as if they were the full day. But victory and peace are but heralds pointing beyond themselves. The war is not ended. For bayonets and bullets are but signs of a deeper war of good and evil passions; of celestial and infernal aims. The sternest perils are not those from which the approaching jubilees will proclaim our deliverance. They are the perils of politics and trade, and begin with peace. Still, "though the morning come, the night cometh also!" And if the night is departing, let us the more thoroughly "cast off the works of darkness and gird on the armor of light." Our conflict is with the principalities and powers of political darkness, with the devils of Mammon, with the spirit of Cain. For Mammon is a terrible host, and Cain a cruel multitude. Let us be faithful, and the inward madness that blights oppression and hate will still prove itself our friend.

Give rest to the weary; this is the way of safety—the way of peace.

---

From the N. Y. Times.

THE DIFFERENCE.—In a quarter of London quite as fashionable as Madison square is for New York, a company of noblemen and gentlemen have erected a hotel at an expense of $1,500,000. The building is splendid, alike as to its dimensions, its style, its decorations and its furnishing. Every improvement suggested by our American hotel system, as well as by the best Paris hotels, has been introduced. The building is perfectly fire-proof; but as an extra precaution against all sort of risks, water is so abundantly supplied from an artesian well, to tanks distributed throughout the building, that anything in the shape of a fire could be quenched almost in an instant.

It is calculated that this London west-end hotel will accommodate two thousand guests; and the character of the directory, as well as its unequaled situation, will secure to it the most distinguished patronage. Yet the managers, being above the vulgar snobbery which seeks for exclusiveness in exorbitant charges, distinctly announce that single gentlemen may have a bedroom by the night as low as *eighteen pence.*

Such a figure as this anywhere west of Pearl street or Avenue C in New York would be sneered at as a coarse and vulgar imposition. And the hotel itself would be damned forever in respectable people's eyes. Yet, the directors of this London institution have planted their cheap boarding-house alongside of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar's palatial residence, in the very centre and heart of the best London society; their President is the Premier Earl of England, and the Prince of Wales presents himself among the proprietors, at their opening, to declare the hotel equal to the best in New York.

*Eighteen pence a night!* "Whew!" exclaims that most luxurious and snobbish of his kind, the New York "gent"—"what a ridiculous figure for a man of means!" And so it is a very ridiculous figure for a man whose "means" are the only credentials he has to appear among well-bred people—an *entirely* ridiculous figure, in fact. Tendering such a sum for a night's lodging, our snobbish friend would hardly know himself from an assistant-waiter—no more would anybody else. That is just the difference. Our "gent" pays $5 for the respectability of the thing. A man of brains and sense pays his eighteen pence and lets his respectability take care of itself. To be fashionable, therefore, among us a landlord must see that his tariff is *high* enough to suit his patrons' tastes. And that, we repeat, is just the difference.

---

THE QUEEN OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Queen Emma, of Hawaii, widow of the late King Kamehameha IV., with her suite, arrived at Southampton, in the royal mail steamship Tasmanian, Capt. T. W. Sawyer. The Queen had some time ago expressed a desire to visit England and the continent of Europe, and as soon as her wish was made known to the British Government, her Majesty's ship Clio was dispatched expressly from Valparaiso to Honolulu, to convey Queen Emma to Panama, and from there she came on to England by the royal mail steamers. By order of the Government, Mr. W. W. F. Syne, the British Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, has accompanied the Queen to England, as one of her suite. She is also accompanied by the Hon. C. G. Hopkins, late Minister of the Interior, a chaplain, two ladies, and servants, two little girls, daughters of native chiefs, whom her Majesty has brought to England to be educated. At about a quarter past 11, on Friday morning, the Queen and her suite landed from the Tasmanian in the docks, and the royal party proceeded in three carriages to the railway terminus, whence they left for London by the 11.35 train. Before leaving the vessel, Queen Emma expressed herself highly gratified with the attention she had received, during the whole of her long and protracted voyage, from Capt. Turnour, R. N. of her Majesty's ship Clio, and also from the captains and officers of the royal mail steamships which brought her from Panama to St. Thomas, and thence to England. The Panama *Star and Herald* says: "The Queen is yet young, being about 25, is very interesting, not to say handsome, in personal appearance, and is withal a lady. She is exceedingly popular with all classes and nationalities, for she delights in exercising a quiet, unassuming benevolence. She is comfortably situated financially, owns a good deal of real estate, and has a life annuity of $6,000 per annum from the Hawaiin Government. After visiting some of the notabilities of England, the island Queen will spend the winter in the south of France or Italy, and in the spring, after 'doing' the principal continental cities of Europe, will cross the ocean, and will probably make a more or less extended tour through the United States, returning to her mild Pacific home in the fall of next year."—*English Paper.*

---

## *REV. ROBERT COLYER.*

REV. ROBERT COLYER, of the Church of the Unity in Chicago, and for a number of years a resident in the lower end of Montgomery county, sailed from New York for England, in the steamer Etna, on the 1st inst. Mr. Colyer came to this country, from the North of England, about sixteen years ago, and located at Shoemakertown. He was an artisan in iron, and was employed by the Messrs. Hammond, at the hammer factory. Here, about 1854 or '55, he was a Methodist class-leader, but with convictions tending more toward Unitarian doctrine than the tenets of Methodism. At length, having become acquainted with Rev. Wm. H. Furness, of Philadelphia, the latter invited him to preach in his church, and the rare powers of oratory and logic displayed by him were highly appreciated by Mr. Furness's congregation, accustomed though they were to be addressed by that talented divine.

Subsequently, Mr. Ames, a gentleman of Chicago, visited Philadelphia to procure some one who, by practical piety and ability, was qualified to act as a street missionary for the reformation of those who, in that crowded city, were beyond the ordinary means of conversion. Mr. Furness at once recommended Mr. Colyer, and the latter went Westward. There he has become, as a gentleman intimately acquainted with him terms it, "the Beecher of Chicago." The *Tribune*, of that city, says:

"He stands to-day among the prominent clergymen of this country, not only in his own denomination, but as compared with any of his professional brethren. Not merely by the fruits of mental culture, but by large-heartedness and quick and generous benevolence, as shown by his association with local and general charities; and by a patriotism quick in its instincts, and unswerving and zealous in its aims, a reputation has been built by Mr. Colyer which he will find has preceded his return to England. His present charge has grown under his hands from a small beginning to its present foremost rank among our city congregations."

His congregation now embraces some of the most intelligent, respectable and wealthy citizens of his city, who have exhibited their appreciation of their pastor in the most liberal manner. They have built a handsome and capacious church, bought and furnished a residence and presented it to him, and have now given him three months' furlough and $1,850 to revisit his old home, and the members of his family remaining there. As we have said, he sailed on the 1st inst., and we may possibly be favored with some communications from him, for publication in the *Herald*, while he remains abroad.

During his residence in Chicago, after the death of Rev. Theodore Parker, Mr. Colyer was invited to come to Boston and assume the charge of Mr. Parker's church. It was no small temptation, but Mr. Colyer felt that duty commanded him to remain in Chicago, though inclination at first pointed toward Boston. He consequently declined the invitation. Mr. Richardson, the correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, in his new work, "The Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape," relates the following anecdote of Mr. Colyer: Going up the Tennessee river, just after the battle of Shiloh, the boat was crowded with Sanitary Commission representatives going to the relief of the wounded, and religious services were held in the cabin. One clergyman exhorted his hearers, when they should arrive upon the bloody field, to minister to the spiritual as well as the physical wants of the soldiers. With peculiar infelicity, he added: "Many of them have doubtless been wicked men; but you can, at least, remind them of divine mercy, and tell them the story of the thief on the cross."

The next speaker, a quiet gentleman, wearing the blouse of a private soldier, after some remarks about practical religion, added:

"I cannot agree with the last brother. I believe we shall best serve the souls of our wounded soldiers by ministering, for the present, simply to their bodies. For my part, I feel that he who has fallen fighting for our country—for your cause and mine—is more of a man than I am. He may have been wicked; but I think room will be found for him among the many mansions above. I should be ashamed to tell him the story of the thief on the cross."

Hearty, spontaneous clapping of hands through the crowded cabin followed this sentiment—a rather unusual demonstration for a prayer-meeting. The speaker was the Rev. Robert Colyer, of Chicago.

---

*Messrs. Editors:* Your correspondent who complains so loudly of not having found at your hands so warm a welcome as at an inn, will find the verse inquired for to be as follows:

"Whoe'er has travelled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think that he has found
His warmest welcome at an inn."

It was written on the window of an inn by William Shenstone. In Johnson's life, by Boswell, also occurs the sentence: "There is nothing which has yet been contrived by man, by which so much happiness is produced as by a good tavern or inn." Archbishop Leighton used often to say that "If he were to choose a place to die in, it should be an inn."

In reply to your correspondent, "West," you may inform him that the lines

"Their cause I plead—I plead it heart and mind:
A fellow feeling makes one wondrous kind"—

were written by David Garrick, and occur in his prologue on quitting the stage June 10th, 1776. Garrick probably took the idea from the line—

*Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco,*

In Book I, line 630, of the Æneid. The other line,

"How loved, how honored once, avails thee not,"

is a part of an "Elegy to the memory of an unfortunate lady," written by Alexander Pope. It is one of the sweetest things in the English language.

Can you inform me what is the origin of the phrase, "Up Salt River"?

Respectfully yours, W. H. G.

Who was the author of the following lines, or where can they be found?

"With patience, then, the course of duty run:
God nothing does, or suffers to be done,
But you yourself would do, if you could see
The end of all events as well as he." K.

—*N. Y. Observer.—Notes and Queries.*

---

HOMŒOPATHY AND POLITICS.—They question candidates in Great Britain as we do in the United States. The interrogations, however, take a wider, or perhaps, we should better say, a narrower range. The aspirant for office must not only be sound on the one goose in controversy, he must also be sound on any goose the opposition choose to waddle out as a test of his competency. He must be orthodox in theology, unexceptionable in metaphysics, and on the popular side in science. Wanting the negro and a few other of our Americanisms to put into an electioneering campaign, the resort is to anything available to upset a rival candidate with the intelligent voters! Yesterday we referred to the case of John Stuart Mill—who was charged with atheism, because one of his profound philosophical statements was unintelligible to the multitude.

A funnier instance is that of Capt. Grosvenor, up for support at the Westminster election. His views as to curing the shocks flesh is heir to are suspected. A practitioner asks for information, and gets for a reply that the Captain when sick takes the advice of the Surgeon of his regiment. This answer is pronounced "equivocal," and the Captain is left to bear as he may at the "Hustings" the damaging charge of being an Homœopathist! Think of keeping a man out of Parliament for believing in infinitessimal doses of aconite and bella-donna. Why, we have had military officials, we believe, who have acted according to Capt. Grosvenor's system not only in treating their diseases, but likewise in practicing upon the enemy.—*Boston Trans.*

---

IGNORANCE OF ENGLISH OPERATIVES.—As many as thirty-two persons, averaging over twelve years each, and including a young man 20, and three girls, or young women, one of 18, and two of 17, could not tell the Queen's name. Q. "Is it Victoria?" A. "Oh no; I don't know it when I hears it so." "Can't understand them things." Some did not know of her existence; others showed a dark and lately got glimmering by such answers as that she "is the Prince of Alexander;" "is the Prince of Wales;" "him and her got married;" "she belongs to all the world;" and so on. Indeed, a question about her, when put, was scarcely ever answered. These thirty-two persons were in a variety of work places and occupations—twenty-eight of them in Birmingham, one at West Bromwich and three girls, the oldest of them 16, near Sturbridge; very few of them indeed, were under 11.—*Parliamentary Blue Book.*

---

ORIGIN OF FILIBUSTER.—The word filibuster comes from fly-boat, or (Spanish) *flibote*, after certain rapid sailers of 100 tons burden, built on the river Vly, of Holland. These Vly-boats were bought up by pirates, and used in the West Indies for buccaneer purposes. So every pirate became at last known as Vly-buster or Filibuster. The word was Anglicised in New Orleans about twenty years ago, and first employed to designate the annexation efforts of Austin, Bowie, and Houston in Northern Mexico.

---

CHINESE LOOT.—Some idea of the extraordinary treasures of the celebrated summer palace of the Chinese emperors, looted by the French troops in 1860, may be obtained, says the London *Times*, by a visit to 213 Piccadilly, where there is now on exhibition the loot of a single French officer—Capt. de Negroni—who led the first regiment that entered the imperial palace, together with other articles that he subsequently purchased. If we may judge of the whole palace by the present exhibition it must have been a perfect storehouse of gems, gold and works of art of the most costly materials and the most elaborate workmanship. Some of them are thus described:

"The present collection consists of 484 articles; and amongst them will be found a sapphire weighing 742 carats, and valued at £100,000. There are other of less value, besides rubies, emeralds, amethysts, laps lazuli and jacinths. The articles of vertu are very valuable, and some of them are of exquisite beauty. The chalcedony cameo vases are objects that cannot fail to strike the attention of the visitor by the purity of their color and the excellence of the design and workmanship. There are other articles of the same material, and several in sardonyx, agate, etc. There are several specimens in jade, which is so highly prized by the Chinese that it is regarded by them as a heavenly gift. The jewel-stand used by the empress of China, which is of greenish jade, inlaid with rubies, coral, and lapis lazuli, is a highly finished work of oriental art, as is also an imperial junk carved in white jade.

"The collection also contains many works of art—watches, clocks, and jewels, which were presented at various times to the emperors of China, by foreign princes. What will attract most attention in this part of the collection is a little golden filagree cage, in the style of Louis XIV., ornamented with pearls and diamonds. In connection with the cage is a watch and two beautiful birds, which move and sing in a very natural manner—the wings, beak, tail and eyes being all in motion—and the tone such as might be produced by a living bird. The timepiece, which formed a portion of the present made by Lord Macartney to the emperor of China, in 1793, will be found, after its long absence, in its native home; and if it could only articulate as clearly as it chimes the quarters, it would doubtless relate many a strange tale of the inner life of the Celestial emperors.

"There are albums, paintings and manuscripts, but they will not obtain so much attention from the general public as the display of Imperial mantles, etc., in satin, silk and crape—some of them of the richest colors and finest embroidery. One mantle is entirely composed of white strips taken from the throats of blue foxes, of which it is computed that four hundred must have been killed to supply fur for the mantle. Another is made from the skin of the craylon or sea dragon, a rare and curious covering, which is exclusively used by the empresses of China. A box filled with swallows' nests, used in Chinese cookery, may appropriately end the strange eventful history disclosed in the present Chinese collection."

---

AN UNHEALTHY HOUSE.—A dark house is always an unhealthy house, always an ill-aired house, always a dirty house. Want of light stops growth, and promotes scrofula, rickets, etc., among children. People lose their health in a dark house, and if they get ill, they cannot get well again in it. Three, out of many negligencies and ignorances in managing the health of houses generally, I will here mention as specimens. First, that the female head in charge of any building does not think it necessary to visit every hole and corner of it every day. Second, that it is not considered essential to air, to sun, and clean rooms, while uninhabited. Third, that one window is considered enough to air a room.—*Florence Nightingale.*

---

A MINIATURE STATE.—The colony of Moravian Brothers at Kœnigsfeld, near Wellinger, in the Black Forrest, comprises 400 inhabitants, and forms a model state in miniature. During the fifty years that it has existed not one of its members has had any affair with the police or the judicial authorities, and not a crime or offence has been committed. There has never been a trial or sale by order of justice; nor are any beggars ever to be found at Kœnigsteld.

---

## Advertisements.


MME. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

473 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BRANCHES IN NEARLY ALL THE CITIES OF THE UNION AND CANADA.

*Patterns of the Fashions for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Ladies' Patterns, 15 to 40 cts.: Children's Patterns, 10 to 20 cts.: Trimmed, Double Price; Full Sets, fifteen articles, $5.
Dress and Cloak Making in all its branches.
*Ladies' System of Dress-Cutting, $1.00.
*Children's System of Dress-Cutting, 50 cts.
Tucking, Pinking and Fluting.
*Imperial Dress Elevators, 75 cts.
French Corsets, Satin Jean, $5.00; Coutil, $7.00.
Prize Medal Skirts, $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00.
*Spiral Spring Bosom Pads, $1.00.
*Excelsior Dress Shields, 50 cts.
*Combination Suspender and Shoulder-Braces, 75 cts.
Braid and Embroidery Stamps, $4.00 per doz.
*Diamond Needles, 40 cts. per hundred.
Sewing Machine Tucking Attachment, $5.00.
*Scissors Guage, cutting material any width, 50 cts.
*Sewing Rippers, for machine or hand sewing, 50 cts.
Water-Proof Dress Facing, 10 to 30 cts. per yd.
*Lily Bloom, improving the complexion, 50 cts.
Soft, pure, and free from aught to harm
The tenderest complexion.
*Roseate Bloom, tinting the complexion, 50 cts.
Will tint the cheeks, as Nature tints
The rosy shells of ocean!
*Curling Cream, beautifying the hair, 50 cts.
*Perfume Packets, exquisitely flagrant, 50 cts.
Mme. Demorest's Purchasing Agency, for any article to be procured in New York.
*Demorest's Monthly Magazine and Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions 25 cts.; Yearly, $3.00, with a valuable premium.
List to the sounds borne on the breeze!
From every quarter, lo! it comes,
A Magazine of worth is found,
Exalting both our taste and homes.

Those marked thus * are sent by mail, post free, on receipt of price. The others are sent by express on receipt of the amount, or collected on delivery.

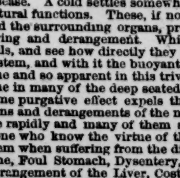
Dealers will please send for Wholesale Price List.

Address MME. DEMOREST,
473 Broadway, N. Y.

Ladies, cut the above out for future reference, or for further particulars see DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, or send for a Circular. 4t.

---

AYER'S PILLS.




Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

For the speedy and certain *cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers*; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the West, try it and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

---

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, JR.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

for the purchase and sale of

WOOL,

No. 6 Channing st.,

BOSTON.

---

PINEAPPLE CIDER

*Dr. Talbot's Concentrated Medical Pineapple Cider*

Will cure you if you are sick; and if you are well will prevent sickness. See long advertisement in the *Ambassador*, from Oct. 1864 to April 1865. Send for circular. One oz. sample bottle mailed free on receipt of 30 cents for postage.

B. T. BABBITT,
5—6m. 64 to 74 Washington Street, N. Y.

---

WM. P. POWELL, ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR, in the adjustment and collection of claims against the United States, Office, Nos. 1 & 2 Dover st. Notary Public and Commissioner for the States of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Passports and Protections procured.

REFERENCES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Horace Greeley, | Ex. Judge Beebe, |
| Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hall, | Col. Vincent Colyer, |
| Wm. A. Booth, Esq., | J. S. Shultz, Esq., |
| Jas. McCune Smith, M.D., | Rev. Harmon Loomis, |
| B. Warren Weston, Esq., | Samuel Gloyne, Esq. |